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ABSTRACT

The comprehensive five-year program identifies the library needs of Tennessee, sets forth the activities to be taken toward meeting the identified needs. It carries out the purposes of the Library Services and Construction Act for the extension and improvement of public library services in areas which are without such services or in which such services are inadequate, and for public library construction, and in the improvement of such other State Library services as library services for physically handicapped, institutionalized, and disadvantaged persons, in strengthening State library administrative agencies, and in promoting interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries. It provides the framework within which the Tennessee State Library and Archives may encourage the establishment, extension, and improvement of library services. (Other State Plans are: LI003985 through 003993, LI003995 through 004004, LI004027 through 004035, LI004038 through 004046 and LI004090 through 004094). (Author)

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ED 071693

LONG RANGE PROGRAM

FOR

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN TENNESSEE

Tennessee State Library and Archives
Seventh Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee 37219
June, 1972

LI 004 089

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LONG RANGE PROGRAM
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Purpose. The comprehensive five-year program identifies the library needs of Tennessee, sets forth the activities to be taken toward meeting the identified needs. It carries out the purposes of the Library Services and Construction Act for the extension and improvement of public library services in areas which are without such services or in which such services are inadequate, and for public library construction, and in the improvement of such other State Library services as library services for physically handicapped, institutionalized, and disadvantaged persons, in strengthening State library administrative agencies, and in promoting interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries. It provides the framework within which the Tennessee State Library and Archives may encourage the establishment, extension, and improvement of library services.

The long-range program has been developed by the Tennessee State Library and Archives with the advice of the State Advisory Council and in consultation with the Library Services Program Officer, Region IV. State Agency personnel have participated in the Statewide Library Planning and Evaluation Institute of 1971-72 conducted under the sponsorship of the U. S. Office of Education. Statewide conferences and planning sessions have been held throughout Fiscal Year 1972 with representatives of all types of libraries.

Publication of long range program. Dissemination of information concerning programs under LSCA, P.L. 91-600 will be accomplished as required by law. The Basic State Plan and the Long Range Program will be published in library publications in the State and mailed to all state libraries and pertinent government agencies of the federal government. Copies will be made available for any agency who may request such information.

Information pertaining to the evaluation process will be compiled for distribution. Data will be constantly controlled and updated. Reports will be filed and/or duplicated for access by all concerned.

Tennessee - A Socio-economic Profile. 1970 Federal census records show that Tennessee ranks 34th in size among the 50 states with 42,244 square miles in area and a population density of 94.9 persons per square mile. Tennessee is a strategic and diversified region composed of 95 counties in three natural geographic divisions, bordered by eight states and containing four metropolitan regions. It occupies a key location between the deep South and the North, Appalachia and the West, shares its boundaries with more states than any other.

With its 3,924,164 persons, Tennessee contains 1.9 percent of the national population, ranks 17th among the states, and has compiled an increase of only 10 percent since 1960 as compared with the national average of 13.3 percent. 2,305,307 Tennesseans (58.75%) are located in urban areas as defined in the 1970 Census, 1,618,380 (41.25%) reside in rural areas, and 1,700,546 (43.3%) reside in the four metropolitan counties. The Appalachian Development Region of Tennessee includes 50 counties comprising approximately the eastern half of the state with a population of 1,734,000.

The median age for Tennessee's population is 28.1 years as compared with the national average of 28.3 years. Further breakdown shows that 324,733 (8.9%) are under five years old (pre-school age); 1,325,727 (35%) are under eighteen years of age; and 383,925 (9.6%) are sixty-five years old or over.

Poverty must be a major factor to consider in any socio-economic study. In Tennessee, geography has played a major role in the incidence of poverty. The topography of Tennessee's Appalachian Region is directly related to the relative prosperity of the counties. The poorer counties on the Cumberland Plateau and those cut off from urban centers by the Clinch and Iron Mountains suffer from inadequate transportation connections and isolation since Tennessee's industrial development concentrates along the transportation routes from Memphis to Nashville, Nashville to Chattanooga, Nashville to Knoxville, and Chattanooga to the Tri-Cities by way of Knoxville.

Low income can be traced to low productivity of the population. Tennessee's past orientation toward agriculture and mining industries has made certain sections dependent upon natural resources to the neglect of industrial development, particularly in the coal and agricultural counties of the Upper Cumberland and the cotton farming regions of West Tennessee.

In 1970, Tennesseans earned an estimated 12 billion dollars in personal income, 1.5% of the national total, which amounted to an estimated $3,051 per capita income, 78% of the national average of $3,910. It ranks 43rd among the states in personal income, above neighboring states of Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, South Carolina, and West Virginia.

In the same year, unemployment in Tennessee rose to 76,000 or 4.4 percent of the work force as compared to the national average of 4.9 percent. Manufacturing, government, property rentals and the wholesale and retail business accounted for most of the employment and income of the state.

In 1970, families earning under $3,388 per annum totaled 18.2 percent of the state's population as compared with the national average of 12.3 percent. 31.4 percent of Tennessee's 186,326 families were living in the four metropolitan counties, 13.9 percent in the urbanized areas, and 54.7 percent were located in the rural sections of the state.

In 1970, 252,300 people received some kind of public assistance as follows:

Old Age Pensioners - 53,300
Families with dependent children - 46,500
(169,000 persons of which 129,000 were dependent children)
Disabled Persons - 26,500
Blind Persons - 1,700
Other - 1,800

Social security benefits were received from the federal government by 320,000 retired people and their dependents, 131,300 survivors, and 66,000 disabled retirees, making a total of 517,300 or 19.6% of the population.

In 1970, there were 631,696 Negroes in the state, comprising 16.1 percent of the population as compared with the national average of 11.2 percent. 76% of Tennessee's black population, 470,789 live in the four metropolitan counties and three southeastern counties of Madison, Fayette, and Haywood.

Higher education enrollments in 1970 totalled 135,499 attending 56 institutions within the state. Seven state institutions of higher education awarded 4,046 bachelors degrees, 880 master's degrees and 645 doctoral degrees. In the same year, 934,000 pupils were enrolled in the elementary and secondary schools. 1,069,499 students, 37% of the state's population, were pursuing an education in Tennessee in 1970. In 1971, 143,572 persons were enrolled in the 425 state vocational courses and schools. Included are secondary, college and special institutions.

Sources of the above information were:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1971.

University of Tennessee, Center for Business and Economic Research, Tennessee Statistical Abstract 1971.

Newspaper Enterprise Association, Inc., The World Almanac and Book of Facts, 1971 edition.

Tennessee State Planning Commission, State Planning Division, Income and Employment in Tennessee, 1970.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics 1970 Census of Population, Tennessee.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics 1970 Census of Population, Tennessee.

The Adult Basic Education Program is administered in Tennessee as part of the Division of Instruction of the State Department of Education. The program was initiated in 1965 to serve individuals over eighteen years of age whose lack of basic education constitutes a substantial impairment of their ability to function in society.

The accomplishments of the Adult Basic Education Program are indicated in the statistics for Fiscal Year 1971 furnished by the State Department of Education:

15,974	persons enrolled in ABE classes
1,122	enrolled in high school after completing ABE
1,195	passed General Education Development (GED) tests after completing ABE
179	graduated from high school after completing ABE
123	entered college after completing ABE
925	obtained jobs as a result of completing ABE
917	changed to better jobs as a result of completing ABE
1,368	registered to vote for the first time after completing ABE
21	received U.S. citizenship after completing ABE
367	received drivers license after completing ABE
3,573	received training in filling out income tax forms
5,000	GED diplomas issued by State Department of Education

Library Service in Tennessee

Tennessee State Library and Archives. Creation of the original Tennessee State Library is inextricably bound to the building of the State Capitol, which had its beginnings during the legislative session of 1843-1844. William Strickland, who was selected as architect, submitted his plans for Tennessee's proposed new Capitol in 1845 and included space for a state library, even though legislative creation of a library was still nine years in the future.

The act creating a State Library read: "That the Secretary of State be required to collect and arrange the books and documents belonging to the State, and place the same in the apartment of the State Capitol designed for that purpose . . . and, That the Secretary of State be constituted ex officio State Librarian; that he be required to keep safely all books and documents which may now belong to the State Library . . . that he shall prepare and keep in a well bound book a catalogue of the same, and shall receive as a compensation therefor the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum . . . That the library shall be open at least one day in every week."

At the time the library was being constructed, the collection of books belonging to the state consisted of volumes of other state laws acquired by exchange, donations of federal documents, and copies of state publications all in the care of the Secretary of State. As the building of the Tennessee State Capitol reached completion, the legislature made its first appropriation for the new State Library. On March 4, 1854, it appropriated the sum of $5,000 for books for the library and commissioned Return Jonathon Meigs to make the purchases. Prior to assuming the post of State Librarian, he had practiced law and had served as State Reporter in 1838.

After spending the original $5,000 appropriation, Meigs secured from the legislature a new law providing $500 annually for the library. This new law prescribed rules for the functioning of the library and provided for Meigs' appointment as the first State Librarian with an annual salary of $500.

Despite the difficulty of securing uniform and continuing policies when the librarians were elected by the legislature and tended to be replaced by each incoming administration, much progress was made. Available information indicates that by the turn of the century the library holdings had grown to about 37,000 volumes.

The year 1903 marked an important turning point in the history of the State Library. In that year the librarian was chosen by a newly established Library Commission, which had been set up under provisions of a law passed by the General Assembly of 1901.

The new librarian, Miss Mary Skeffington, held office from 1903 to 1919. Progress was particularly significant in expansion of the Tennesseana collection. Miss Skeffington also visualized the essence of Tennessee's progressive and much envied Regional Library Service of today. In 1910, she sent out the state's first Traveling Library "to extend library privileges to all."

The Tennessee Historical Commission was established in 1919 with the State Librarian and Archivist as its Chairman. The activities of this commission in the decade following its establishment included organizing county historical societies throughout the state and collecting important historical markers over the state.

The Reorganization Act of 1923 placed the State Library and Archives under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Education.

During the 1920's, the State Librarian and Archivist built up what is generally recognized as one of the more extensive and valuable historical reference collections in the South. The Andrew Jackson materials constitute perhaps the most important existing collection on Tennessee's famous President. The Confederate and Reconstruction collections include extremely valuable books, rare sheet music, and some 1500 questionnaires answered by Confederate veterans still living in 1922.

As the holdings of the State Library and the Archives increased, the capacity of the library quarters in the Capitol was taxed far beyond the point of safety and efficient operation. In 1947, the General Assembly authorized the erection of a new Tennessee State Library and Archives building. Completed in 1953, it is on Capitol Hill across Seventh Avenue, North, from the State Capitol.

The same crowded condition that made a new building necessary had long hidden from view much of the beauty of the first State Library in the Capitol. In 1953, the library was restored to its original condition and reopened to the public.

In 1951, the General Assembly removed the State Library from the Department of Education and placed it under the State Library and Archives Commission. The seven members of the Commission are appointed by the Governor for six year terms with two members from each of the three grand divisions of the state included on the Commission. This legislative act combined into one cohesive unit the functions of three previously separate activities: the Tennessee State Library, which had existed since 1854 as a legislative reference library; the official archives of the state government, which date from the admission of Tennessee into the Federal Union in 1796; and the regional public library system.

The services of these divisions have since been augmented by a Restoration and Reproduction Division; and later by the related functions of the Tennessee Historical Commission, the State Historian, and the Civil War Centennial Commission, which in 1957 were placed under the aegis of the State Librarian and Archivist. By a subsequent legislative act of 1959, the Library and Archives Commission became an advisory body to the Commissioner of Education and the State Library and Archives an administrative area of the Department of Education The State Librarian and Archivist serves as chief administrative officer of the State Library system. (See Page 6a, Table of Organization.)

The specific functions of the State Library and Archives, as stated in the act of establishment, include (1) the collection and preservation of archival material and materials of historical, documentary and reference value; and such literary works as may be of special interest to the citizenship of Tennessee; (2) the exchange of state publications; (3) the collection and supplying of reference materials to state officials and public agencies; and (4) the encouragement and promotion of library development throughout the state.

State Library Division. The State Library offers a wide variety of services, not only to the state government, but to other libraries and library agencies, and particularly to the general public. The Library is the official depository for Tennessee's printed documents and also contains complete files of many federal series and a large collection of official documents from almost every state in the Union.

During the 118 years of its existence, the State Library has accumulated some 250,000 volumes, with emphasis on history, political science, and law. Its book collection covers every state and every phase of history. In the field of Tennessee history, it stands second to none. Its function is to collect and preserve all books, papers, and ephemeral material published in Tennessee by and about Tennesseans, especially such material as has or would contribute to the history of the state. Books on Tennessee's three presidents, the wars in which Tennesseans participated, biographies and memoirs of pioneers, politicians and soldiers are well represented. A great many family genealogies, regimental histories, county histories, and transcriptions of Tennessee county records have been specially indexed to permit ready access to available information on Tennessee families. Writers, students, newspapermen, and historians find here one of the best historical collections in the South.

The microfilm collection is of especial interest, particularly the newspaper project. Newspaper coverage extends to over 200 cities and towns, in every county of the state. This collection is the equivalent of 10,000 printed volumes, and when completed will include every known issue of every newspaper published in Tennessee from 1795 to the present. The newspaper films are available for interlibrary loan. Microfilm copies of unpublished U. S. Census population schedule, 1800-1870, for twenty states, including Tennessee, and the microfilmed marriage records of Virginia and North Carolina are useful to genealogists.

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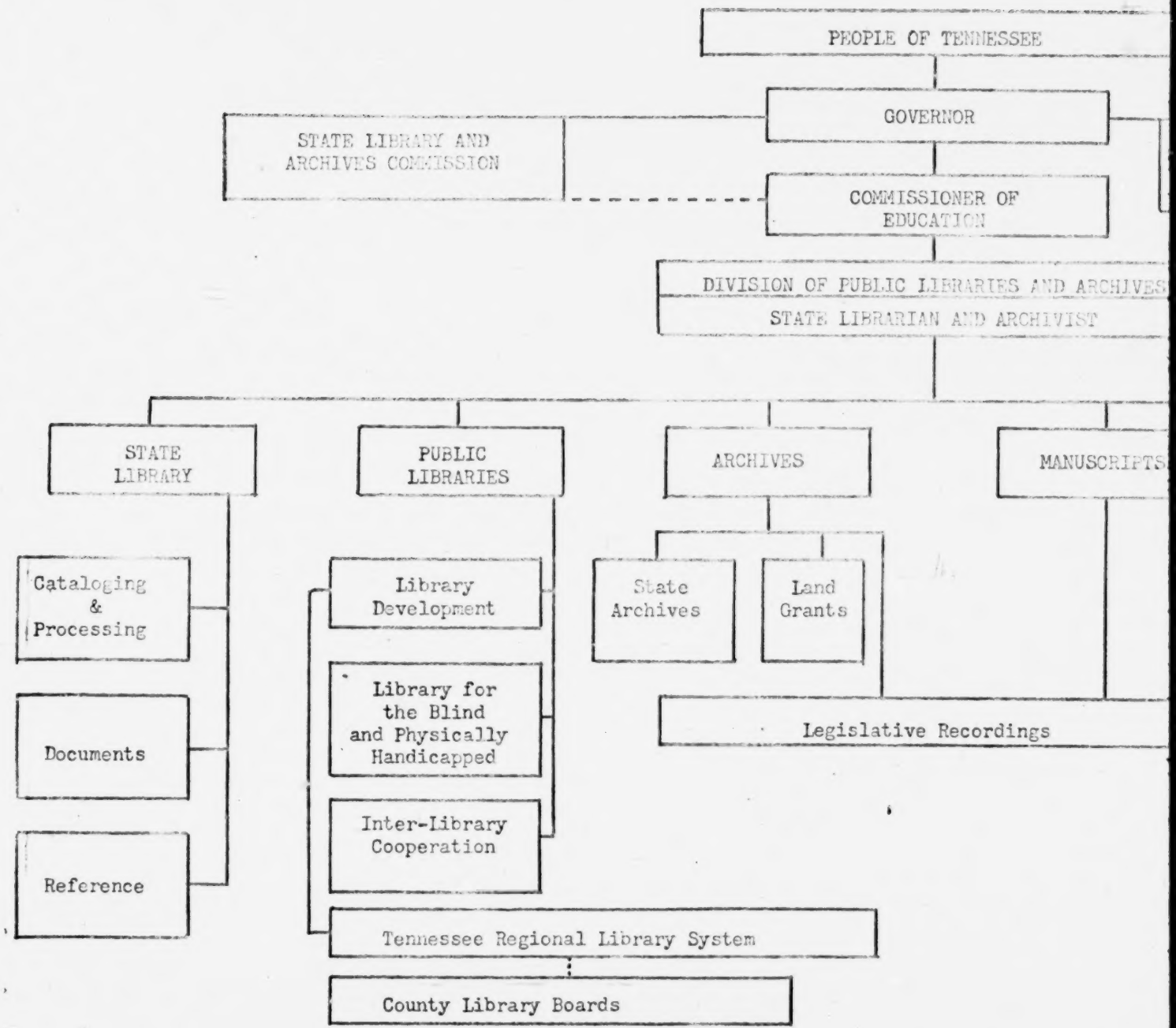

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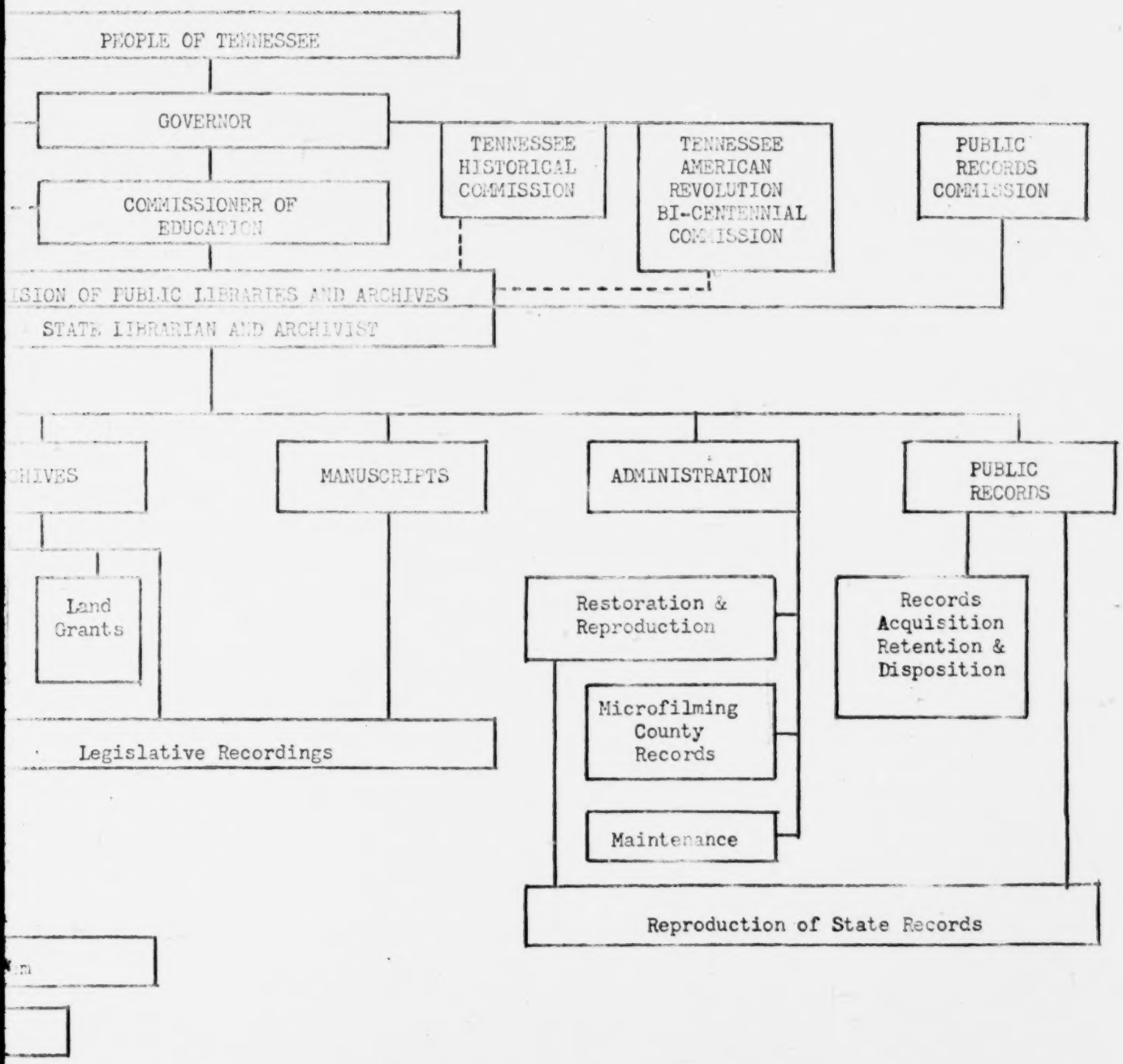

From many specialized collections the details of certain periods in Tennessee history can be reconstructed. The Rose collection of sheet music, for example, contains more than 4,000 songs - military, political, and popular ballads - with Confederate and Tennessee imprints well represented. Other collections of old pictures, trade catalogs, almanacs, broadsides, programs, etc. enrich the book collection for the study of Tennessee social history.

The Library collection is designed primarily for research and reference use by departments of the state government, scholars, genealogists, lawyers, newspaper writers, authors, and teachers; however, as the public libraries of Tennessee have developed, the State Library has increased its interlibrary loan service. In 1970, teletypewriter exchange service was installed to facilitate rapid communication in reference and interlibrary loan.

Division of Archives, Manuscripts and Public Records. This division, with its extensive holdings of official state records, valuable collections of manuscripts, governors' papers, and maps, is the leading center for original research on the history of Tennessee.

An extensive collection of war records is maintained. Among these are the service records of Tennessee's Confederate soldiers and a listing of the state's Union soldiers. There are also listings of soldiers of the War of 1812, both Seminole Wars, and the Mexican War. About 28,000 Confederate pension applications are on file, and there is an interesting collection of 1,621 questionnaires filled out shortly after 1915 by Tennessee Civil War veterans.

All of Tennessee's land grants, including those granted by North Carolina before Tennessee attained statehood, are on file. Many warrants and certificates of survey, records which preceded the grants, are also available.

The State Archives is a depository for a worldwide coverage of Army Map Service maps. The Division is also a depository of the U.S. Geological Survey topographic mapping which is to cover the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A collection of over 400 historical maps, relating mostly to Tennessee and its political sub-divisions are of research value.

The materials in the Manuscript Section of the Division were received from many individuals and organizations. They consist of private papers and all other manuscripts not classified as official papers. They include letters, diaries, memoirs, wills and deeds, business records, church and cemetery records, school collections, art and music collections, and the papers of public officials. There are manuscripts relating to every period of Tennessee's history, and the collections are increasing at a rapid rate. The papers and correspondence of almost all of Tennessee's governors have been deposited here. Researchers, historians, and graduate students find the Manuscript Section a fruitful source for information on Tennessee and United States history.

The Public Records Section is the official repository for all records created by the several departments and agencies of the state government, including the many original petitions, memorials, resolutions, and bills considered by each General Assembly from 1796 to date. The Section provides records management services to all agencies of state government including the operation of a records center with reference service and a records retention scheduling and disposal program.

The Division has been designated as the depository for microfilmed records of Tennessee counties. The complete records of several counties are now available in this form, and in time the local records of each of Tennessee's ninety-five counties will be added to the collection.

Many valuable books, manuscript collections, and miscellaneous papers belonging to the Tennessee Historical Society are deposited in and administered by the Division.

Restoration and Reproduction Section. The Restoration and Reproduction Section has three general functions: restoration, photo-duplication, and printing. The Restoration Laboratory is responsible for the cleaning, repairing, and restoring of manuscripts, documents, books, and similar materials that are the property of, or are deposited with, the State Library and Archives. Materials requiring restoration are cleaned, pressed, chemically de-acidified, laminated in plastic for permanent binding.

The primary function of the Photographic Laboratory is to record on microfilm certain classes of material within the Library and Archives and elsewhere, and to make these available to other institutions or to individuals through positive microfilm prints, photostats, or xerox copies. The largest volume of reproduction work has consisted of Tennessee newspapers, rare books, manuscripts, and county records. The section is equipped with microfilm cameras, reader-printers, enlarger, photostat machine, and a xerox copier. The section also operates an offset press and supplies most of the printing required for the building.

Public Libraries Section. The Public Libraries Section is charged with "the encouragement of library development throughout the state by means of advice, guidance, and library extension services, in the course of which [the agency] is empowered to enter into local, regional or interstate contracts with competent agencies in the futherance of library services."[1]

[1]Tennessee Tennessee Code Commission. Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 10, Sections 101-113, entitled State Library System. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1955.

Responsibilities of the agency include recommending legislation related to libraries, collecting and disseminating library statistics and information, cooperating in any programs and activities which affect public library service in Tennessee.

The Section provides coordination of library service in the State, leadership in library development, and administration of library programs of the Tennessee State Plan under the Library Services and Construction Act. LSCA programs include the Tennessee Regional Library System, Area Resource Centers, Tennessee Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, service to institutions and the disadvantaged, cooperative library projects and the public library construction program.

Recent publications of the Public Libraries Section which have been distributed to regional, public and academic libraries include:

Suggested Reference Books for the Small Library
Suggested Periodicals for the Small Libraries in Tennessee
Selected Publications of Tennessee State Agencies and Organizations Recommended for Public Libraries
County Historical Materials Available for Purchase

Tennessee Regional Library System. A regional library program, by which the State of Tennessee could assist counties to provide public library service, was authorized by legislative act in 1937 but no funds were appropriated to implement the act. The first step in regional development was taken by the Tennessee Valley Authroity in 1940 when it signed a three-way contract with the State Department of Education as sponsor and Knoxville Public Library as administrative agency. Library service was provided in Roane, Rhea, Loudon, and Meigs Counties where employees working on the Watts Bar Dam were living. As TVA construction moved down the river and to West Tennessee, similar contracts were made for that area. By June, 1943, library service was available under these arrangements to twelve counties in the East Tennessee Region and seven counties in the West Tennessee Region.

On July 1, 1943, the first state appropriation for regional library development was made in the amount of $20,000 to replace the TVA funds, which were withdrawn when construction was completed and the contract for library service was terminated.

In 1957, federal funds under the Library Services Act were made available for the purpose of extending public library service to rural areas with inadequate libraries or with no library services. These funds, used primarily to improve services offered by regional library centers and for demonstrations of library service in individual counties, generated an upsurge of interest in better libraries. Two-year demonstrations were conducted in rural counties with all operating expenses being paid with federal funds. At the end of a demonstration, the county was required to appropriate local funds and assume responsibility for its local library if service was to be continued.

The program which started in 1940 with four counties and no state funds has been developed and expanded until, in 1972, all ninety-five counties participate and the state appropriation is $1,143,200. Some comparison of measurable factors will dramatize three decades of growth for the Tennessee Regional Library System. (See table Page 11.)

The 95 counties of the state are grouped into twelve multi-county library regions and four metropolitan single-county regions. Ninety-one counties, excluding Davidson, Knox, Hamilton, and Shelby, are divided into regions of six to nine counties with a regional library center strategically located in each. Each regional library system encompasses the entire public library organization in the area served - the regional center, local county and city libraries, branches and bookmobile stations. (See map Page 12.) Although the community library is used as the first source of materials and services, the patron may go to progressively advanced resources as the need requires.

The regional library program is a cooperative one in which the counties and the state have well-defined responsibilities. The responsibility of the state is the operation of twelve regional library centers, each of which serves a group of counties. Each center is administered by a regional library board made up of two representatives from each county in the region. This board receives and expends state funds and establishes policies for the conduct of the regional program under terms of an agreement with the State Library and Archives. The regional center coordinates library activities in the region and provides materials and services which the local libraries cannot furnish for themselves. Perhaps the most important contribution of the center is the professional help offered by the regional staff to local library trustees and librarians. Professional library personnel is in very short supply in Tennessee's public libraries. At the present time, only the twelve regional library centers, the four metropolitan libraries, and six of the 176 small public libraries in Tennessee are administered by librarians with a graduate library science degree. In some cases, the director of the regional library is the only trained librarian in the public library field in an area of six to nine counties. The majority of small public library staff members have had no professional library education.

To remedy this lack of training, an in-service training program of group meetings and individual instruction is conducted for local librarians. Basic to an in-service training program is a pool of specialists on the regional and state level. The regional centers have no consultants to conduct courses.

Another vital function of the regional center is provision of a large and varied book collection which is available for use anywhere in the region. Bookmobile service is furnished to the local libraries and small rural communities. In communities which do not have libraries, bookmobile stations are set up in stores, banks, homes, post offices, and other accessible locations with collections of a few hundred books deposited and exchanged on a regular schedule.

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TENNESSEE REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM

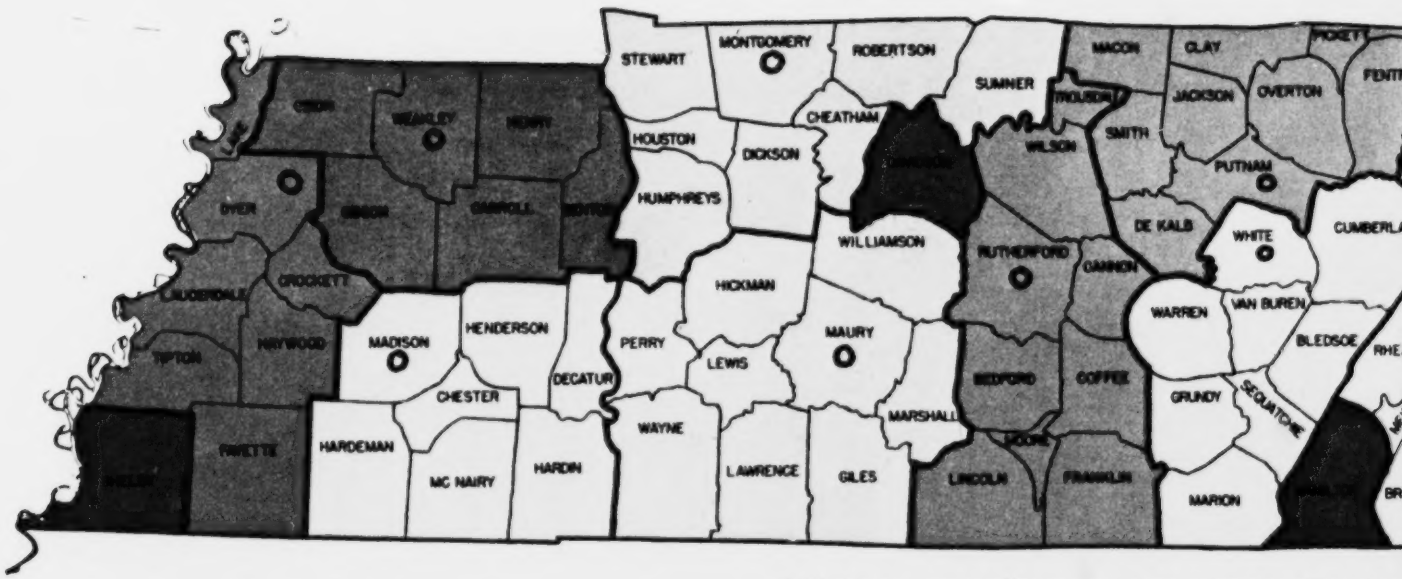
	1942-43	1952-53	1957-58	1962-63	1967-68*	1970-71*
Funds Available						
State Appropriation	none	$170,000	$300,000	$335,833	$ 477,000	$ 580,497
Federal Funds	$13,800(TVA)	none	146,494	175,065	686,142	681,454
Local Funds	4,199	125,316	232,713	474,602	4,569,027	6,140,713
Total Funds	17,999	295,316	679,207	985,500	5,732,836	7,402,664
Per capita Funds	$ 0.03	$ 0.19	$ 0.38	$ 0.52	$ 1.65	$ 1.88
Number of Regions	2	8	11	11	15	16
Number of Counties Participating	20	63	75	83	92	95
Number of Square Miles in Regions	8,901	27,686	33,823	35,631	40,802	42,252
Population Served in Regions	547,580	1,526,386	1,799,503	1,877,423	3,469,703	3,924,164
Number of Library Outlets						
Libraries	26	97	144	151	215	222
Bookmobile Stations	191	972	1,061	1,009	1,064	979
Total	217	1,069	1,205	1,160	1,279	1,201
Number of Personnel						
Professional	5	16	28	36	165	
Total Personnel	7	36	206	237	826	
Bookstock	63,807	404,620	652,460	930,031	3,103,940	3,827,645
Per capita bookstock	.11	.26	.36	.50	.89	.97
Circulation of Books	268,465	1,571,959	1,692,147	2,832,853	9,184,133	10,035,325
Per capita circulation	.49	1.03	.94	1.51	2.64	2.55
STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES PUBLIC LIBRARIES SECTION						
Funds Available	0	20,000	22,500	42,724	51,000	56,000
Professional Personnel	0	2	2	3	3	2
Secretarial Personnel	0	1	2	2	2	2

*Four metropolitan single-county regions included.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES DIVISION
Tennessee State Library and Archives
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

COUNTIES INCLUDED IN REGIONAL LIBRARY SY

1972



REGIONAL LIBRARY CENTERS AND POPULATION SERV

- ☐ Blue Grass Region, Columbia
- ☐ Caney Fork Region, Sparta
- ■ Clinch-Powell Region, Clinton
- ■ Forked Deer Region, Trimble
- ☐ Fort Loudoun Region, Athens
- ■ Highland Rim Region, Murfreesboro
- ■ Nolichucky Region, Morristown
- ■ Reelfoot Region, Martin
- ☐ Shiloh Region, Jackson
- ■ Upper Cumberland Region, Cookeville
- ☐ Warioto Region, Clarksville
- ☐ Watauga Region, Johnson City

Total population served by regional centers

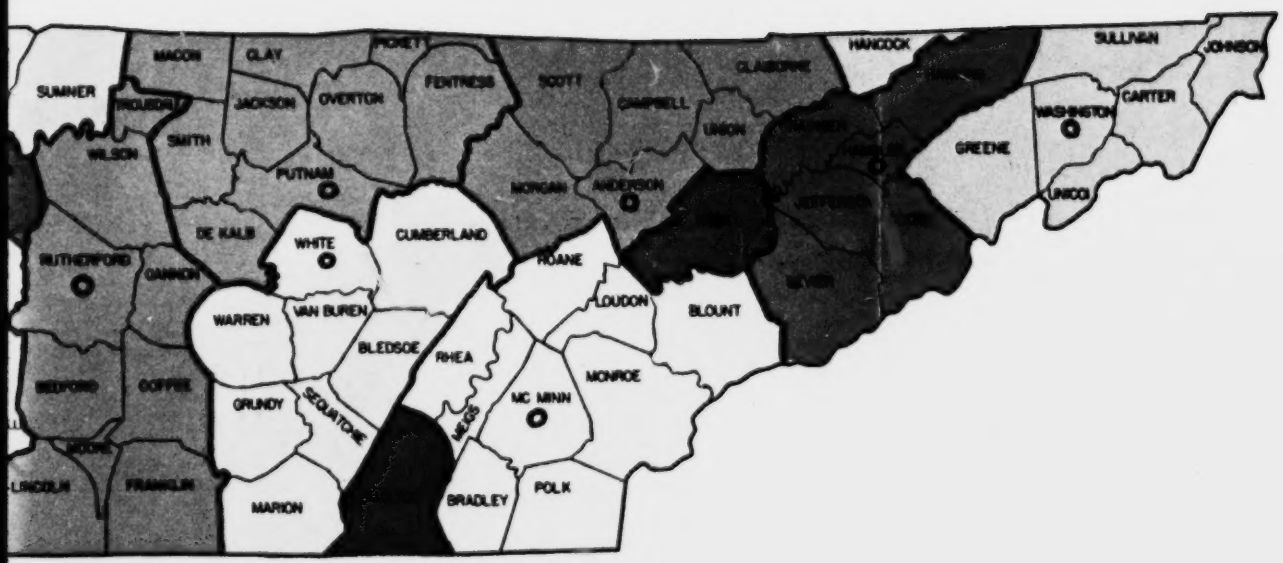
- ■ Metropolitan regions

Total population

UBLIC LIBRARIES DIVISION
nessee State Library and Archives
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

LUDED IN REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM

1972



RARY CENTERS AND POPULATION SERVED

	183,372
	113,000
	143,218
	143,285
	270,604
esboro	222,790
n	164,834
	168,250
	161,418
ookeville	117,460
	209,829
y	325,864
iation served by regional centers	2,223,744
	1,700,420
lation	3,924,164

Technical services, such as centralized ordering and processing, are offered to counties by the regional center.

Counties make annual application to participate in the regional program and agree to fulfill certain obligations which will help insure steady improvement in local library service. Each county is responsible for the operation of its local library or libraries. It must have a seven-member library board, appointed according to state law and responsible for public library service within the county.[1] It must appropriate funds for the operation of at least one local library which provides library facilities to all the people of the county without charge. In many counties, the cities share in the support of a joint city-county library. The county library board retains complete control over library affairs in the county and over the expenditure of funds. Responsibilities of the library board of trustees include the following:

1. Serve as the governing body under written by-laws and carry full legal responsibility for the library.

2. Select a library director who, as chief administrator, is responsible for selecting and managing personnel, developing and administering programs and services, and selecting materials.

3. See that written job descriptions are formulated.

4. Encourage regular staff participation in training programs and general state, regional and national library activities.

5. Secure funding from the appropriating authorities and make periodic reports to the funding body.

6. Evaluate library service annually.

In 1972, a statewide regional committee of twelve was established with one member appointed by each regional library board. The committee was formed to represent the regional library system in negotiating a statewide health insurance contract.

Community services are centered in or sponsored by many libraries. Metropolitan libraries have the greatest number of group activities but other counties have been able to develop such programs as libraries have been built with meeting rooms attached. Examples include folk music festivals, film festivals, lecture series, reading clubs, club meetings, art exhibits, flower shows, and summer reading programs.

[1]Tennessee Tennessee Code Commission. Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 10, Sections 301-311, entitled County and City Libraries. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1955.

Only in the larger municipal libraries can be found large collections of non-book materials and equipment. A film circuit includes the metropolitan libraries of Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis and Kingsport. These libraries also own sizable collections of records and pictures.

Public Library Buildings. Impetus for the modernizing of public libraries in Tennessee came with the passage of the Library Services and Construction Act, P.L. 89-511 in 1964. Under this Act and the subsequent LSCA, P.L. 91-600, 1970, matching funds were available for public library construction under Title II. Funds from local sources, Applachian Regional Development Act, Economic Development Act and Demonstration Cities Act may be used to match LSCA funds. State funds are not used for this purpose.

In 1960, a study of library buildings throughout the state revealed the following facts:

There are 137 buildings housing libraries in the state.

The five largest counties not only have their own separate library buildings, but all have branches as well, some with as many as 12 branches.

In the remaining counties, there are only 35 libraries housed in separate buildings.

Of these 35 separate library buildings, only 25 are library-owned.

Of the 25 library-owned buildings, only 14 have been constructed more recently than 1925.

Of the buildings housing more than just a library, 26 have been built during the last 35 years.

Rent is provided free to 87 libraries in the state.

Major remodeling has been done on 28 libraries within the last five years.

Of the 28 remodeled, 9 were library-owned.

Of the 137 buildings, 126 are located in the center of town, the others being branches situated away from the center.

Of the 137 buildings, only 14 reported they were large enough to provide separate facilities for reference service, for circulation, or for children.[1]

[1]Tennessee. Legislative Council Committee. Final Report Public Library Services Study, 1960. pp. 16-17.

Since the LSCA program began in 1964, forty-four libraries and branches have been completed or are under construction using LSCA funds and an additional twenty-three libraries have been built without LSCA funds. Forty-four counties have acquired new library buildings during this period. (See map, Page 16.) Total expenditure for projects using LSCA was $3,101,069 LSCA funds, $862,999 other federal funds, and $7,680,601 local funds. (See table, Page 17-20.)

Area Resource Center. To serve the need for improving reference service outside the metropolitan areas of the state, plans were made in 1965 to institute district reference service from Tennessee's four metropolitan libraries of Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Memphis. Technical Information Centers (TIC) were established to aid and strengthen statewide reference service.

$25,000.00 of state and federal funds was granted annually to each of the four libraries for the operation of the TIC and was used for personnel and the purchase of materials in business, industry and technology fields. The program was administered by the local agency under a contract with the Tennessee State Library and Archives. (See leaflet, Page 21.)

Emphasis was placed on service to business and industry, but not limited to that area. The special resources of good reference collections and in-depth research materials were made available to the general public statewide through interlibrary loan to regional and public libraries. Each TIC provided this service to the counties of three contiguous library regions, filling reference and interlibrary loan requests from patrons, business and industry in the assigned area. Fortunately, the geographic location of the four metropolitan public libraries facilitates their use as major reference centers for multi-county library regions of Tennessee. (See map, Page 22.)

Individuals not connected with business and industry applied to the local public library and through it to the regional library center, which referred questions to the technical information center as necessary. The four centers accepted collect calls from regional library centers, from individual libraries, and from business and industry.

Special subject areas were not assigned to each information center; however, it was agreed that each information center librarian would visit the other centers as soon as possible to learn their strengths.

It was agreed that regular news publications from each center would be necessary, and that visits would be made to area businesses and industry to develop the service. The TIC librarian would travel to the libraries involved and conduct institutes and workshops on the techniques of handling reference questions and getting them to the center. These workshops would preferably be held at TIC itself, so that the librarians could get an idea of the center's holdings operation.

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CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

1964-65 TOTAL LSCA TITLE II APPROPRIATION TO TENNESSEE - $585,851

	Library	Federal Funds	Local	Total	Completed
65-1	Fentress County	$ 18,000.00	$ 18,000.00	$ 36,000.00	1966
65-2	Farragut Branch, Knox County	40,000.00	40,000.00	80,000.00	1966
65-3	McIvers Grant, Dyersburg	70,000.00	70,000.00	140,000.00	1967
65-4	Cooper Memorial, Shelbyville	29,000.00	29,000.00	58,000.00	1966
65-5	Donelson Branch, Nashville	83,000.00	119,000.00	202,000.00	1967
65-6	Overton County, Livingston	30,000.00 12,000.00 Appal.	30,000.00	72,000.00	1968
65-7	Parkway Village Branch, Memphis	72,720.00	72,720.00	145,440.00	1967
65-8	Raleigh-Bartlett Branch, Shelby Co.	83,000.00	147,150.00	230,150.00	1967
65-9	Sumner County, Gallatin	83,000.00	83,000.00	166,000.00	1968
65-10	South Branch, Nashville	70,000.00	70,500.00	140,000.00	1968
	TOTAL	$578,720.00	$679,370.00	$1,269,590.00	

1965-66 TOTAL LSCA TITLE II APPROPRIATION TO TENNESSEE - $585,851

66-1	Inglewood Branch, Nashville	$ 83,000.00	$165,918.88	$ 248,918.88	June 1970
66-2	Whitehaven Branch, Shelby Co.	71,511.00	69,577.91	141,088.91	1968
66-3	Justin Potter, Smithville	53,261.00	50,000.00	103,261.00	1968
66-4	South Pittsburg, Marion Co.	69,511.00 21,160.00 Appal.	76,557.90	167,228.90	1967
66-5	Waverly-Humphreys County	43,261.00	40,130.94	83,391.94	1969

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CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

1965-66 - Continued

	Library	Federal Funds	Local	Total	Completed
66-6	White County	$ 34,730.00 10,051.00 Appal.	$ 25,469.00	$ 70,250.00	1968
66-7	Green Hills Branch, Nashville	83,000.00	153,128.08	236,128.08	1969
66-8	McMinn County	78,261.00 23,955.00 Appal.	87,862.87	190.078.87	1969
66-9	Obion County	80,761.00	80,383.13	161,144.13	1968
66-10	Whitwell	25,300.00 7,039.00 Appal.	17,502.11	49,841.11	1968
	TOTAL	$622,596.00	$766,530.82	$1,451,331.82	

1966-67 TOTAL LSCA TITLE II APPROPRIATION TO TENNESSEE - $470,500

67-1	Goodlettsville Branch	$ 70,000.00	$ 70,129.41	$ 140,129.41	April 1970
67-2	South Branch, Memphis	83,000.00	87,893.13	170,893.13	1969
67-3	Jackson County, Gainesboro	20,000.00 6,388.00 Appal.	18,030.47	44,418.47	1968
67-4	Jasper	32,000.00 10,221.00 Appal.	26,364.26	68,585.26	1968
67-5	Sevier County, Sevierville	83,000.00 26,510.00 Appal.	65,906.71	175,416.71	1969
67-6	Jackson-Madison County, Jackson	103,000.00	485,927.70	588,927.70	1969
67-7	Clarksville-Montgomery County	16,500.00	19,075.89	35,575,89	1968

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CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

1966-67 - Continued

	Library	Federal Funds	Local	Total	Completed
67-8	Transferred to 68-4				
67-9	Robertson County	$100,000.00	$ 101,759.10	$ 201,759.10	1969
	TOTAL	$507,500.00	$ 875,086.67	$1,425,705.67	
1967-68 TOTAL LSCA TITLE II APPROPRIATION TO TENNESSEE - $530,048					
68-1	Maury County, Columbia	$150,000.00	$ 221,851.30	$ 371,851.20	1969
68-2	Gibson County, Trenton	57,750.00	57,971.33	115,721.33	1969
68-3	Smith County, Carthage	60,000.00 19,164.00 Appal.	46,341.01	125,505.01	1969
68-4	Oak Ridge	83,000.00 133,313.00 Appal.	806,276.00	1,022,589.00	Mar 1972
68-5	Knoxville and Knox County	404,000.00 200,000.00 Appal.	1,200,000.00	1,804,000.00	May 1972
	TOTAL	$754,750.00	$2,332,439.64	$3,439,666.54	
1968-69 TOTAL LSCA TITLE II APPROPRIATION TO TENNESSEE - $176,992					
69-1	Franklin County	$ 70,000.00 15,000.00 Appal.	$ 65,000.00	$ 150,000.00	Dec 1970
69-2	Lawrence County	80,972.00	106,539.96	187,511.96	Oct 1970
69-3	Memphis	75,222.00	2,512,961.00	2,588,183.00	
	TOTAL	$226,194.00	$2,684,500.96	$2,925,694.96	

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

1969-70 TOTAL LSCA TITLE II APPROPRIATION TO TENNESSEE - $222.00 - $149,747 - 176,992

	Library	Federal Funds	Local	Total	Completed
70-1	Macon County, Lafayette	$ 55,555.00 25,556.00 Appal.	$ 30,000.00	$111,111.00	
70-2	Trousdale County, Hartsville	35,623.00	35,623.00	71,246.00	Apr 1972
	TOTAL	$ 91,178.00	$ 65,623.00	$182,357.00	

1970-71 Total LSCA Title II Appropriation to Tennessee - $135,949
Balance from 1969-70 - $58,569
Total Available - $194,518
Multi-county (57.5%) 111,948
Urban (42.5%) 82,570

71-1	Lewis County, Hohenwald	$ 58,000.00	$ 58,000.00	$116,000.00	
71-2	Clay County, Celina	38,265.00 17,602.00 Appal.	20,663.00	76,530.00	
71-3	Memphis Parkway Village Branch	35,447.00	35,447.00	70,894.00	
	TOTAL	$131,712.00	$114,110.00	$263,424.00	
72-1	Cookeville-Putnam County Library	$ 90,159.00 90,040.00 Appal. 215,000.00 Model Cities	$ 75,000.00	$475,199.00	
72-2	Clinton-Anderson County Library	90,160.00 30,000.00 Appal.	79,840.00	200,000.00	
72-3	Memphis Poplar-White Station Branch	8,100.00	8,100.00	16,200.00	
72-4	Coffee County, Manchester	54,928.00	65,000.00	129,928.00	

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

forms the foundation for any successful business today. It's an indispensable industrial tool, the basis for a brighter future. And there's a wealth of such information in Tennessee, covering the rich field of business and scientific material in the Memphis area . . . eastward through Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville. But sometimes, industry has been too far from the source of such valuable information to acquire it quickly. Sometimes data has been sought outside the state, simply because a source right here in Tennessee was not readily available.

NOW COMES TIC ---

new Technical Information Centers designed to mobilize Tennessee's library resources and bring quantities of technical and scientific information within easy reach of every business and industrial customer. In effect, TIC will form a network of special, university and metropolitan libraries, tying them together as though their combined holdings were available to you from one vast storehouse of knowledge. This service is administered by the Tennessee State Library and Archives Commission and financed with state and federal funds.

TIC TURNS QUESTIONS INTO ANSWERS!

There will be four Technical Information Centers in Tennessee, located at the public libraries in Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville. At each center, a qualified librarian will handle requests relayed from other libraries, or direct from an industrial customer in any of the many surrounding counties the center serves. Requests will arrive by rapid communications, and a thorough search will be made for the desired material from special reference volumes, extensive periodical holdings and expanded subject interest collections at hand. If answers are unavailable on this level, the doors of every library in the state will swing open to the TIC librarian! If the answer's in Tennessee, TIC will find it and relay it to you quickly and efficiently. If not in the state, TIC will find it elsewhere.

TYPICAL TIC REQUESTS

- BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION
- SPEECH MATERIAL
- ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS
- FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS
- EXPORT & IMPORT TRADE
- GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS
- MARKETING & PURCHASING
- TAXATION
- AUTOMATION
- CONSTRUCTION
- ENGINEERING
- INDUSTRIAL & MECHANICAL ARTS
- PHYSICS
- ACCOUNTING
- ADVERTISING
- BANKING & FINANCE
- GENERAL BUSINESS
- INSURANCE
- LABOR & MANAGEMENT
- OFFICE MANAGEMENT
- AERONAUTICS
- CHEMISTRY
- ELECTRICITY & ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATION
- GEOLOGY & METALURGY
- MACHINERY
- TRANSPORTATION

TIC Headquarters
Knoxville Public Library, Knoxville, Tennessee
TIC Headquarters
Chattanooga Public Library, Chattanooga, Tennessee
TIC Headquarters
Nashville and Davidson County Public Library, Nashville, Tennessee
TIC Headquarters
Cossitt-Goodwyn Libraries, Memphis Public Library, Memphis, Tennessee

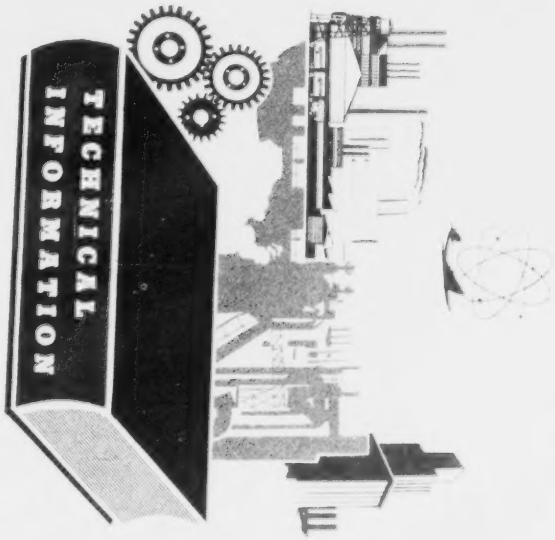
TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTERS

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THIS NEW SERVICE, CONTACT THE CENTER IN YOUR REGION, AS SHOWN ABOVE.

PREPARED BY TENNESSEE NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK COMMITTEE 1965

LITHOGRAPHED BY HOWARD DUCKETT CO KINGSPORT TENNESSEE

TODAY'S FOUNDATION FOR TOMORROW'S GROWTH



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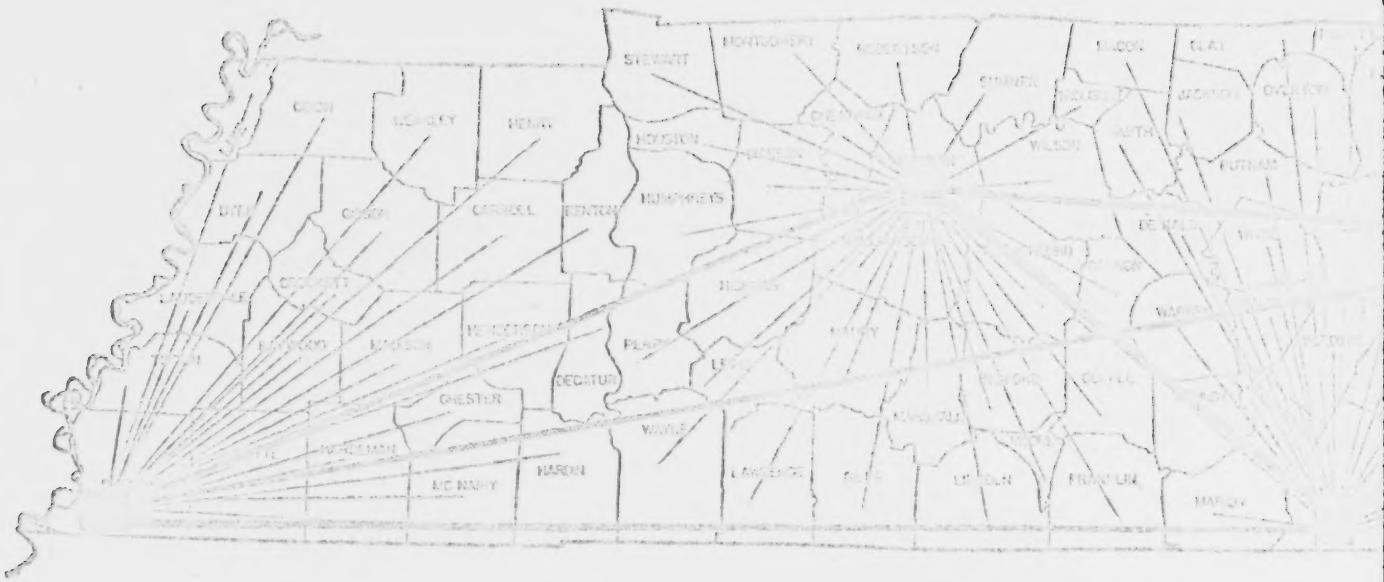
AREA RESOURCE CENTERS

A network of public libraries providing information, reseac
to the businesses, industries, and people of Tennessee. This s
Tennessee State Library and Archives with funds made available
Services and Construction Act of 1970.



In-WATS telephone service available to business and industry and to city, c
information retrieval, research, and the borrowing of public library mater

Teletype communications connecting the research centers of the Chatta.ooga
Public Library, the Memphis Public Library and Information Center, and the
and Davidson County with each other and with many other library research ce

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AREA RESOURCE CENTERS

...ies providing information, research services and materials ...nal people of Tennessee. This service is provided by the ...chives with funds made available through the U. S. Library ...of 1970.

...siness and industry and to city, county and regional public libraries for ...borrowing of public library materials.

...esearch centers of the Chattanooga Public Library, the Knoxville-Knox County ...y and Information Center, and the Public Library of Metropolitan Nashville ...with many other library research centers throughout the state and nation.

During 1970-71, requests for reference and interlibrary loan service were received by the four TIC as follows:

From regional and public libraries	3,060
Direct from business and industry	1,050
Direct from individuals and miscellaneous	500
Total	4,610

In 1971-72, the TIC were expanded to emphasize greater service to the general public and were designated Area Resource Centers (ARC). They offer the surrounding counties a high level of information, reference, bibliographic and interlibrary loan service with rapid communication facilitated through TWX and In-WATS telephone service.

The ARC program is coordinated by the Tennessee State Library and Archives and is funded under the Library Services and Construction Act, Title I, with special grants of $50,000 to each center. This amount covers the cost of one or two professional staff members, two clerical positions, travel, supplies, TWX and In-WATS, the building of special collections of in-depth reference and research materials, technical information for business and industry, and reference and research services for all the people of the state.

A policy statement for the ARC program has been adopted. ARC will provide:

1. Answers to reference questions as relayed by In-WATS telephone or by teletype.
2. Books not available locally.
3. Photo-duplication of needed materials.
4. Personal visits to businesses and other users in the area.
5. Subject lists for distribution.
6. Talks to civic groups.
7. In-service training to county and regional library staffs.
8. At least two librarians for each center; a coordinator to work in the field and handle public relations, and an assistant to handle operations in the center.

Responsibility of State Consultant when employed:

1. Provide direction and coordination of the program.
2. Consult in solving policy or procedure problems.
3. Serve as a liaison with Library Directors and ARC Coordinators.
4. Develop an ARC procedure manual.

Responsibility of Metropolitan Directors:

1. The administration of the ARC program, to include:
   A. Allocation of the budget.
   B. Determination of the organizational framework.
   C. Supervision of the ARC Coordinator in the execution of program as outlined.
   D. Integration of the ARC program into the overall library program.
   E. Evaluation of the ARC program.

Responsibility of the ARC Coordinators:

1. The overall direction and supervision of the staff of ARC.
2. Personal visits to industries and other patrons in the area.
3. In-service training for regional and county library staffs.
4. Public relations for ARC in the area.

Responsibility of Regional Library Directors:

1. Aid the ARC Coordinator in publicizing the ARC program.
2. Train the Regional Library staff and local librarians in reference techniques.
3. Assure that local libraries have available popular materials.
4. Follow a planned request procedure.

Responsibility of Local Librarians:

1. Make every effort to exhaust the resources of the local library before resorting to interlibrary loans.
2. Describe requested materials as completely and accurately as possible.
3. Avoid requesting loans of: a) Books in current demand; b) Large number of books for one person at one time; c) Materials for class, reserve or group use.
4. Within the guidelines, make extensive use of reference and interlibrary loan service offered by the regional center and area resource center.
5. Participate in in-service training sessions.
6. Publicize the services of ARC.

Library Projects for the Disadvantaged. Disadvantaged persons are defined as those persons having educational, socio-economic, cultural, or other disadvantages that prevent them from receiving the benefits of library services designed for persons without such disadvantages and who for that reason require specially designed library services. The term includes persons whose needs for such special services result from poverty, neglect, delinquency, or cultural or linguistic isolation from the community at large, but does not include physically or other handicapped persons unless such persons also suffer from the disadvantages described in this paragraph.

From its beginning, a primary aim of the Tennessee Regional program has been service to the rural disadvantaged of the State. Many of our citizens live in communities that are almost completely isolated and have a minimum of educational, cultural and economic opportunities available. Sparsely settled areas of the State receive library service through 852 deposits of books located in rural communities as follows: 437 in stores, 48 in community buildings, 73 in post offices, 20 in homes, and 93 in other sites. These deposits are stocked with 200-500 books which are exchanged regularly through the use of bookmobiles.

In 1971, service to the rural disadvantaged included the following bookmobile deposit locations:

5	Day Care Centers
10	Neighborhood Service Centers
9	Office of Economic Opportunity offices and housing authority projects
3	Senior Citizens Centers
3	Jails
7	Hospitals and nursing homes
3	Orphanages
6	Headstart story hours, boys and girls clubs
3	Direct service to shut-ins from county libraries

Two county libraries regularly made their meeting rooms available for classes conducted by parole officers and rehabilitation workers with prisoners. These classes were held on Friday afternoons and Saturday mornings.

In another county, a weekly story-hour ran two hours to meet the needs of children who were waiting in line with their mothers securing Food Stamps. These children and their mothers also checked out books to take home for the week.

In one county, a pilot project was conducted in the use of paperbacks in all stations in the county. One purpose of the experiments was to learn whether the disadvantaged non-reader can be reached through a paperback book collection and an informally structured organization of library service.

DeKalb County was designated a Model Cities Area in 1971 with $15,000 of Model Cities funds earmarked for a public library services project. Funds are administered by the DeKalb County Library Board with the advice of the Upper Cumberland Regional Library Director. "Library Outreach," which is being continued, is an early childhood education project using books, films, slides and records to support story hours and reading clubs.

Service to the urban disadvantaged has been set up as follows:

Chattanooga Public Library

Residents who are incapacitated, temporarily or permanently, and unable to get to the library, branch or bookmobile, may be served through the library's Shut-In Service. Book deliveries and pick up are made to hospitals, nursing homes, private residences and homes for the aged by Junior League Volunteers. A rotating collection is maintained in one home for the elderly and in a home for unwed mothers. No fines are charged for overdue books.

Three of the 9 weekly stops made by one of the bookmobile trailers are in housing projects operated by the Chattanooga Housing Authority and located in low economic areas of the city.

The only branch of the library is located in a low-rent district, surrounded by economically and cultrually deprived residents. A housing project is on one side and low-rent high rise apartment on the other. House-to-house canvassing is done to encourage reading and use of library facilities. A weekly film program is conducted with emphasis on children's films.

Some 200 books have been placed in recreation centers and are serviced with Neighborhood Youth Corps personnel.

An outgrowth of an experiment by the branch library of placing paperbacks in a beauty parlor and barber shop has been the expansion of paperback collections in a neighborhood community center, Central City Boys' Club serving disadvantaged Negro youth, a laundromat, and James A. Henry branch of the YMCA serving a deprived area. The library is providing the initial collection (paperbacks) for the Y branch which will be further developed into a library of some consequence to be used by the youngsters for homework and simple research.

Children from the Chattanooga Re-Education Center, a school for emotionally disturbed children, come on a regular basis to the Children's Department where a story hour is conducted for them and they select books for reading with guidance from their instructor and departmental staff.

Ben Mott Reading Center, serving primarily Negro children, visits the Children's Department regularly for story hours and book selection. Sanderson Headstart Center makes regular trips to the library for story hours, movies and book selection. Similar visits are scheduled for other groups such as day care centers, Orange Grove School for retarded children, and Siskin Foundation.

Nashville and Davidson County Library

One branch in a depressed area of Nashville shows free movies every afternoon for children off the streets. The Nashville Public Library operates one of its three bookmobiles exclusively in disadvantaged areas with 14 stops in extreme poverty areas, including 4 housing projects. The schedule is during the late afternoon and early night hours so as to be available when patrons are home from work.

Extensive book deposits are maintained at Senior Citizens Center (includes large print and braille books); Metro Work House and Jail; tutoring projects in the poverty areas; wards of General Hospital, Nashville Memorial Hospital, Meharry Medical Hospital (Negro) and the County Hospital (extreme poverty); and the Florence Crittenton Home for Unwed Mothers.

Memphis Public Library and Information Center

Aided by a $10,000 grant from the City Council specifically earmarked for disadvantaged use, Memphis Public Library has been able to intensify library service to low-income areas. Following the Martin Luther King murder and subsequent racial tension, the Memphis Police Department set up four Police Service Centers in the most troublesome areas in order to promote better relations between the police and citizens of these areas. The function of these service centers grew to include social, employment, athletic, information, and library services. Bookmobile stops were begun by the library and collections were put in those centers which had facilities to house books (Police Service Centers are located in former stores, homes, and one in an old parsonage). Memphis Public Library set up two 700 to 1000 volume collections in Police Service Centers which became Read and Study Centers since they are used mainly for study by neighborhood students.

Another Read and Study Center has been located in a merchant-sponsored community and day care center just one block from the nearest Police Service Center and the collection there numbers about 2000 volumes.

The city bookmobiles make stops at four of the ten Memphis Housing Authority developments. After arrangements were made with the Memphis Housing Authority Director of Social Services, four Read and Study Centers were opened and the other two developments were considered too close to branch libraries. These developments house low-income families, including senior citizens at two developments. They contain three to five hundred families and book collections average about 700 volumes at each.

The eighth Read and Study Center was established at an adult education center run by the city Board of Education.

Book collections for the eight Read and Study Centers comprise juvenile, adult and reference books in both paper and hardback editions, with emphasis on juvenile and adult books in black history and biography. No books have been cataloged; identification stamps only are placed in each volume. Circulation of all centers is on a swap basis with the exception of reference books, which must be used on the premises. Losses have been negligible; although, there is no registration, no library cards are issued, and no fines are levied. Name, address, and telephone number (if any) of each person borrowing books are usually taken.

Read and Study Centers are staffed by volunteers who are supervised locally - by the social workers at the MHA developments, the police at the Police Service Centers, and the community day care center; and by the teachers at the adult education center. The Extension Department of Memphis Public Library provides guidance and overall supervision and carries out general plans formulated by the Memphis Public Library Committee for Reaching Non-Users.

In addition to books for the Read and Study Centers, a projector and ten 16 mm films depicting black history and achievement were purchased for the use of any disadvantaged institution.

Disadvantaged Area Projects in 1972

The Library Services and Construction Act, P.L. 91-600, 1970, under which these projects are funded, requires that high priority be given to public library programs serving designated urban and rural areas with high concentrations of low-income families. In Fiscal Year 1972, the Tennessee State Library and Archives made six special grants for projects especially designed to provide public library service to economically and culturally deprived citizens of Tennessee.

I. Memphis Public Library and Information Center - $147,373

Library service is offered to low income areas in Memphis through Read and Study Centers placed in Police Service Centers, Community Day Care Centers, Memphis Housing Authority Developments, and Adult Education Centers. This is a continuation program designed to provide supervised educational and recreational activities to children of low income families and to maintain adult education programs.

Effects of the project can be shown, first, by statistics; second, nonstatistically by meetings and by taped sessions held by the project head and the librarians; third, by statements from responsible people such as the Social Services Director, Memphis Housing Authority, the Head, Memphis Police Department Community Relations Bureau, social workers, police and others.

Statistics have been kept since October 1, 1971. For the first three months of operation, the seven Read and Study Centers and the store front library circulated 5,679 juvenile books and 583 adult books, for a total of 6,262. One hundred and fifteen story hours were held (this included those held at Leath and Pope Elementary Schools, Wesley House, Getwell Gardens, and the Salvation Army Day Care Center), with a total attendance of 2,391. Forty-eight film programs were held, with a total attendance of 2,632 (1,894 juvenile and 738 adult). Seventy-nine other projects (including creative writing and poetry sessions, camera clubs, puppet shows, plays, Christmas parties, library clubs, planned parenthood sessions, arts and crafts clubs, etc.) were held, with an attendance of 729 juvenile and 42 adults, totalling 771. In addition, Christmas drawing, picture books displays, and black history displays have drawn considerable attendance. On October 30, 1971, twenty-four children were brought by private car and bus to attend a Main Library story hour.

Non-statistically, a taped session held by the project head and the librarians December 17, 1971, gives the librarians's reactions to what they are accomplishing and reveals the effects of their work, as well as listing the various organizations and responsible personages with whom they make contact. On January 26-28, 1972, James E. Rogers, Director, Department of Urban Services, Cleveland Public Library, was employed as a consultant to critique the project. One of his recommendations was to utilize mini-buses to transport small groups around town. Two mini-buses have been purchased for this purpose.

The Social Services Director, Memphis Housing Authority, and the Head, Memphis Police Department Community Relations Bureau, have told the project head they are both receiving favorable feedback from the programs. Social workers in the Memphis Housing Authority developments and police at the Police Service Centers have also expressed satisfaction and gratification with the program, as have workers of other organizations where programs have been held.

II. Chattanooga Public Library - $39,206

This program is directed to the Model Cities and inner-city environment. The target group is children aged three through five who attend free day care centers and whose mothers are enrolled in the Concentrated Employment Program, Work Incentive Program and Welfare. Four day care centers are served once each week by a staff of three with activities including story telling, films, puppet shows, record playing. Two centers in the Model Cities area were added early in 1972.

III. Metropolitan Nashville and Davidson County Public Library - $147,373

This project, "Read and RAP - Reading Awareness Program," serves the Model Cities area of Nashville through storefront libraries, a mobile puppet theatre, and special book collections in five branch libraries. Activities include story telling at all parks and community centers in the target area, correlated pre-school vision testing and story hour, participation in the Head Start program, Civil Service Examination program, and Continuing Education program. Headquarters for the project is located in the North Branch Library in the Model Cities area of Nashville. Service is offered through four types of outlets:

1. Nashville Public Library Branches
   RAP is working with five designated Nashville Public Library Branches consisting of Edgehill Branch, North Nashville Branch, Hadley Park Branch, Richland Park Branch, and East Nashville Branch.

These branches serve as mother libraries for the program. One of the primary aims of the RAP project is to increase the use of regular library agencies by the RAP readers. The five branches served as in-service training centers for RAP staff. Four branches--East, Hadley, Edgehill, and Richland--are now open every Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. with the Saturday openings made possible by utilizing RAP staff. They have also worked with branch librarians in producing attractive posters and special displays. A Story Hour is presented at each branch every Saturday at 10:00 a.m.

Paperback collections have been placed in the five branches with each branch receiving a base of four hundred and fifty (450) paperbacks of various titles in multiple copies and a revolving paperback stand. These paperbacks were delivered to branches on January 7, 1972. A regular delivery of paperbacks is made to the branches every other week to replenish the book stock. Each branch averages a paperback circulation of nearly forty (40) books per day and the response from both librarians and patrons is enthusiastic.

A 16 mm film projector and four (4) film strip projectors were delivered to the cooperating branches January 25, 1972, with this equipment to be used on a cooperative basis by all RAP units.

2. Storefront Library, 1717-C Jo Johnston Street
The RAP Store Front Library opened January 10, 1972, with hours of 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday. The Store Front is averaging a circulation of nearly three hundred (300) books per day.

Murphy School, Grace Eaton Kindergarten, and a Cerebral Palsy agency are bringing the children in for library use and Story Hours on a regular weekly basis. A Boy's Club for youngsters from 6-12 years of age has been organized, with field trips to points of interest in the city.

3. Rapmobile
The bookmobile, retitled the 'Rapmobile,' has been repainted and renovated. The colors are bright green and yellow with the "Smiling Sunflower," the program's logo. The bookmobile is assigned to specific Housing Projects selected by the Community Services Coordinator for the Nashville Housing Authority, and to areas designated by the Director of Community Education, Metropolitan Schools.

4. Community Centers
RAP has selected six community centers in which to establish Recreational and Study Library units. The centers are: Bethlehem Community Center; Centenary Community Center; East Park Community Center; Hadley Park Community Center; South Street Community Center; and Wesley House Community Center. Each of these centers is located in the vicinity of a major housing project and near a cooperating branch library.

RAP Libraries will offer special programs, Story Hours, and material selected to aid the work of the community centers.

The work with the community centers is being coordinated through the United Methodist Neighborhood Centers and the Metropolitan Nashville Park and Recreation Board.

IV. Knoxville-Knox County Public Library - $49,500
"Project Bright Day" is a pilot project planned for two depressed areas of Knoxville by the Library and the Community Action Council. Service from two branch libraries in the area is oriented toward the youth of the area and is keyed to community involvement. A mobile library is also being used in one area.

V. Jackson-Madison County Public Library - $50,000
"STAGE" (Striving Toward A Greater Education) provides innovative out-of-library service to six poverty areas of Jackson through recreation-information centers, a police neighborhood center, and curb-side service to day care centers, homes for the aged, and parks. A mobile van painted to resemble a stagecoach in keeping with the acronym, is equipped with a daylight screen for sidewalk film shows. In November, all centers were opened in the same week with formal open house ceremonies at each.

The more than one hundred children, young people and adults who attended one open house borrowed almost every paperback in the center during the opening day festivities.

On Sunday afternoon, November 14, the coordinator and five part-time workers covered the entire Tanyard area on foot issuing personal invitations to attend the opening and explaining briefly the purpose of the project. Invitations were also issued through the schools and churches in all the areas. It is felt that these methods contributed to the success of the openings as well as continued use. The Allenton Heights and Lincoln Courts centers were opened November 16 and the Washington-Douglas and Parkview centers were opened November 17. Response has been tremendous. During the month of November for the two weeks we were open over 450 children, 275 teenagers and about 35 adults visited the centers. Over 500 books were checked out and filmstrip shows were frequent. Use of reference material is steadily increasing. At some centers, it has been necessary to add additional study tables to handle increased use. Programs vary greatly from center to center. Interest in art is strong in all centers. At the Tanyard Center concentration has been centered on the elementary school age child. At Lincoln all ages regularly attend and programs are geared to individual age groups. Lincoln conducts a bi-weekly spelling contest, which has met with great success. A Password-type game has been developed by center personnel, which is uniquely their own, and has led to much interest in vocabulary development at the same center.

VI. DeKalb County Public Library, Smithville - $25,000

"Public Library Outreach" project of DeKalb County is composed of a Model Cities project designed for children and a Library Services and Construction Act project for adults. This project, our only county-wide rural service project for the disadvantaged, will reach the drop-out, the functional illiterate, and culturally deprived families through cooperation with Adult Basic Education classes, the University of Tennessee Expanded Nutrition Program and Senior Citizens.

In developing the project, the following agencies were contacted: The Adult Basic Education classes, Director of DeKalb County Neighborhood Service Center, Home Demonstration Club Agent, Temperance Hall Community Center, Senior Citizens Center in Smithville and Liberty, Community Center of Low Rent Housing Project, Model Cities, and the hospitals.

Kits of paperback books on home-making and nutrition have been assembled for indefinite loan to 582 low-income households in DeKalb County. In April, 1972, a sampling of those who received the kits were interviewed. The majority of the comments were very favorable.

Paperback books have been placed in six areas and circulation is good. Two reading centers have been set up with reference materials in addition to the paperbacks. Regular visits are made to the hospitals.

The major problem in this project is that the persons who should be reached are not in a concentrated area but in the widely spread rural areas of the county.

Tennessee Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. In compliance with the Library Services and Construction Act, P.L. 91-600, 1970, Tennessee is under mandate to provide library service, through public or other nonprofit libraries, agencies, or organizations, to physically handicapped persons (including the blind and other visually handicapped) certified by competent authority as unable to read or to use conventional printed materials as a result of physical limitations.

The Tennessee Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, a section of the Tennessee State Library and Archives, has been established and is charged with developing and maintaining a program of library service to the blind and physically handicapped of the state. The program provides talking books, braille, tapes, large print books and other educational and recreational materials to physically handicapped Tennesseans. Through it the Library of Congress distributes free reading materials and record players to persons who qualify for the service. (See leaflet, Page 34.)

The Regional Library was opened in April, 1970. Prior to this time, library materials were provided to Tennessee's blind by contract between Cincinnati Public Library and Services to the Blind, Tennessee Department of Public Welfare.

The Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped carries on an extensive taping and large print typing program in which volunteers read onto tape written materials which are needed but are not available from the Library of Congress. The Regional Library inherited an on-going volunteer taping program which has been very active in the major cities of the state. An extensive pool of tapes has been built over the years. Tapes of books on Tennessee history and by Tennessee authors, high school and college textbooks and other requested materials are included in the taping program. A statewide training program for volunteers is conducted from the Regional Library for the estimated 102 volunteer readers. Included are seventeen inmates of the Men's Prison who have organized a club called PIRATES (Prison Inmates Recording and Transcribing Educational materials for the Sightless) and who read onto tapes, type braille, and type large print books for the Regional Library.

The Regional Library has worked closely with other agencies and groups involved with the handicapped. Special education and medical classes visit the Regional Library. Workshops and training sessions are held for institutional personnel and volunteers.

In 1971, Special Education Section, State Department of Education, provided the Regional Library with 648 cassettes to record master copies of books to be used across the state. Students from David Lipscomb College hold story hours regularly at the Tennessee School for the Blind through the sponsorship of the Regional Library. The Telephone Pioneers provide volunteer repair service on talking book machines.

SO THAT ALL MAY READ

5200 CENTENNIAL BOULEVARD
NASHVILLE, TENN. 37219

TEL.: 615-741-~~3505~~-3915

TENNESSEE STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

These are some examples of impairments which would allow a person to be eligible for the services of the Tennessee Library for the Blind and Handicapped:

- Blindness
- Deafness and blindness (multiple handicaps)
- Loss of limbs
- Cerebral Palsy
- Muscular Dystrophy
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Brain Damage
- Dyslexia
- Acute Poliomyelitis

TENNESSEE LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

PLACE STAMP HERE

TENNESSEE LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

5200 Centennial Blvd.

Nashville, Tennessee 37209

THE ANSWERS TO SOME QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE TENNESSEE LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND AND HANDICAPPED?

Reading material and a record player are provided free of charge for the blind and physically handicapped by the U.S. Library of Congress through more than 40 regional libraries. The Tennessee Library is one of these regional libraries. It is administered by the Tennessee State Library and Archives, Public Library Section.

WHO CAN USE ITS SERVICES?

Anyone whose sight or physical condition makes it impossible for him to hold or read conventional printed materials is eligible for service. In addition to the 9000 legally blind persons in Tennessee, there are thousands of others unable to use ordinary books.

HOW CAN I GET THESE SERVICES?

Just fill out the attached form and mail it. We will do the rest. The Tennessee State Library will recognize the following, among others, as competent authorities in certifying the eligibility for services to the visually or physically handicapped person:

medical doctors	optometrists
psychologists	educators
social workers	rehabilitation
librarians	counselors

WHAT SERVICES DOES IT OFFER?

The library has an extensive collection of popular Talking Books on records and in Braille, special interest titles on magnetic tape and many books in Large Type.

These books represent a wide range of interests for all age groups, from the very young to the very old, and include current magazines such as LOOK, NEWSWEEK, READER'S DIGEST, EBONY, SATURDAY REVIEW and GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

In addition, volunteer readers will put on tape any written material a borrower may need.

A small reference library will be available, giving information to sighted people working with blind or handicapped individuals or the parents and families of these individuals.

WHAT OTHER SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE TO THE BLIND IN TENNESSEE?

A blind, partially-sighted or physically handicapped person needs to be an active part of his community. Just as important, the community needs him. These additional services are offered in varying degrees throughout the State:

- Medical programs
- Special optical aids
- Home training and Mobility instruction
- Vocational guidance, training, and rehabilitation for employment
- Recreational programs
- Sheltered Workshops
- Sight Conservation
- Welfare programs for those in financial stress

I know someone who would like these reading materials:

My name is: _____

Address: _____

_____

His name is: _____

Address: _____

_____

Other names: _____

_____

_____

I would like to receive:

☐ Talking Books ☐ Braille

☐ Tapes ☐ Large Type

My name is: _____

Address: _____

_____

I cannot ☐ hold / ☐ read a conventional book.

I ☐ do / ☐ do not have a tape player for a seven inch reel.

(Please check proper place)

A weekly Library Hour at the Day Camp for Visually Limited Children was held for seven weeks during the summer.

Sixty-four deposit collections of Talking Books have been placed in nursing homes, hospitals, special education classes in schools and the Tennessee School for the Blind.

During Fiscal Year 1971, the volunteers produced 999,300 feet of original tape (295 cassettes and 295 complete books) and seven large print books. The Income Tax Tables were typed in large print. After the master tape has been made, additional copies can be made on request.

During its first fourteen months of operation, service to eligible citizens of the state grew steadily. The total number of patrons increased from 1,400 to more than 3,000. They are grouped in the following categories:

I.	Blind readers who use	
	Talking Books	2,734
	Braille	130
	Open-reel tape	88
	Tape cassettes	82
II.	Physically handicapped (excluding blind) who use	
	Talking Books	129
	Open-reel tape	2
	Tape cassettes	4

Circulation of materials for Fiscal Year 1971 was:

Talking Books	107,567
Braille	4,824
Open-reel tape	4,790
Cassettes	1,394

Services of the Regional Library are publicized with appearances on commercial and educational television, radio, articles in newspapers and periodicals, exhibits and displays, talks to groups, and distribution of printed information. A display unit of a talking book machine and sample talking books has been placed in every public library in the state for demonstration and publicity purposes.

It is estimated that the Regional Library has a potential readership of over 10,000 persons.

Library Service to Institutions. The passage of Title IV-A of the Library Services and Construction Act in 1966 enabled the State to take an active part in providing library service to institutions. In 1967, the Public Libraries Section, Tennessee State Library and Archives, assumed responsibility for assisting in the development, coordination and improvement of library services to residential training schools, reformatories, penal institutions and hospitals operated or substantially supported by the State. The term "substantially supported by the State" was defined as (a) an institution which receives as much as half its income from the state; or (b) is under state administrative control of jurisdiction and receives funds from the state; or (c) is operated by a department of the state government.

The Act also provided for the establishment of an advisory council which was broadly representative of state institutions eligible for assistance and which acted in an advisory capacity to the State Agency. Eligible institutions under this program include those operated by the Department of Correction and the Department of Mental Health.

Institutional library service has been very limited due to lack of staff, funds and space. Institutions have traditionally been dependent on outside donations to establish and maintain collections, and on volunteers to staff the libraries. The result has often been little-used libraries with collections of old and worn-out books.

During 1967-68, the initial year of library service to institutions under LSCA, the program was 100% federally funded with matching funds being required in subsequent years. The Departments of Correction and Mental Health were asked to designate an institution to participate in a pilot project which was planned to support, broaden and strengthen the total program of the institution by providing appropriate library materials in an inviting library area.

The Department of Mental Health selected Central State Psychiatric Hospital which had a very inadequate library for its 3,720 patients and 1,060 staff. The basic plan was to provide a reference collection of clothbound books to implement the education and rehabilitation program, and to furnish paperbacks in quantity for recreation. Since there were no professional librarians at Central State, the library was staffed by volunteers with the institution furnishing quarters and equipment. The State Library and Archives agreed to provide in-service training; weed and organize the existing collection; advise on furniture and equipment; select, purchase and process new books.

The project was administered by contract between the Tennessee State Library and Archives and the Department of Mental Health, and was operated with a grant of $18,539.00 federal funds.

The following year, the Department of Mental Health continued the development of the patient library at Central State with $11,311.00 matching funds and a federal grant of $19,754.00 provided through the State Library and Archives. The State Library continued to handle purchasing and cataloging of books while the hospital assisted in organizing the library and provided library staff. The expanded library collection included a good basic reference collection, titles chosen to implement the various programs of the hospital, standard titles and periodicals to provide a well rounded selection. Paperback books were used in great quantities. Book carts made regular runs on the wards to provide magazines and books, particularly to geriatric patients.

In addition to Central State, rotating book collections and professional assistance were furnished to Western State Psychiatric Hospital in Bolivar and to Greene Valley Hospital and School in Greeneville by Shiloh Regional Library and Watauga Regional Library.

In 1969-70, and 1970-71, no projects were funded under LSCA for the mental health institutions.

In 1971-72, federal funds were used to employ an Institutions Consultant at the Tennessee State Library and Archives to work with the Departments of Mental Health and Correction in providing public library service to institutionalized persons. The Department of Mental Health again participated in the program and allocated $13,788.00 matching funds. A grant of $20,000.00 was made from LSCA funds. Improvements in the program resulted from the employment of a consultant librarian by the Department of Mental Health. Eleven institutions participated in the project which supplied books, equipment, paperback books and audio visual materials for patients.

Psychiatric hospitals:

Central State Psychiatric Hospital, Nashville
Eastern State Psychiatric Hospital, Knoxville
Moccasin Bend Psychiatric Hospital, Chattanooga
Western State Psychiatric Hospital, Bolivar

Mental retardation facilities:

Arlington Hospital and School, Arlington
Clover Bottom Hospital and School, Donelson
Greene Valley Hospital and School, Greeneville

Mental health centers:

Chattanooga Psychiatric Clinic, Chattanooga
Maury County Mental Health Clinic, Columbia
Plateau Mental Health Center, Cookeville
Rutherford County Guidance Center

Eight mental health institutions have patient libraries which are set up in separate quarters and equipped for browsing and circulation. Hours of operation are reported as 40 hours per week at two libraries, 30 hours at two, 20 hours at two, and 10 hours at two. Circulation records are kept in six libraries.

In three institutions, the librarians have some professional training. In seven institutions, the library is staffed with paid workers while volunteers work in all of them.

In addition to the patients' library, book trucks make the rounds of the hospital wards in four institutions and deposits of paperbacks and magazines are placed in the wards of six hospitals.

A trained librarian has been added to the Department of Mental Health staff. His duties include supervision of the professional library, special work with drug abuse and alcoholism projects, and interlibrary loan service for institutional patient libraries.

For the pilot project in 1967-68, the Department of Correction selected Tennessee State Prison (for men) which was serving 2,000 inmates and 448 staff with almost no library facilities.

The project was administered by contract between the Tennessee State Library and Archives and the Department of Correction, and was operated with a grant of $18,539.00 federal funds.

This first year saw the provision of a reference collection to augment and supplement the educational and rehabilitation program, and standard titles to develop a well-rounded collection. Paperbacks were bought in quantity to stock browsing stations placed in four cell blocks, hospitals, prison farm, tuberculosis ward and classification center. The most successful and exciting part of the program was the use of paperback books as described in "Hooked on Books; program in proof," by Daniel N. Fader and Elton C. McNeil. The objective was to teach the individual that reading is a pleasure and to saturate him with materials on all subjects that interested him. Inmates were able to put the books in their pockets and read during rest periods and in their cells. It was found that the inmates would use the paperback materials rather than hardback books of the same title. The Deputy Commissioner of Correction reported to the Advisory Council that an old prison underground had been broken because of the library. Selling another inmate the use of a book was previously used for money making.

In 1968-69, the Department of Correction allocated $19,754.00 to match $11,311.00 in federal funds and extended its services to include the following institutions:

Tennessee Prison for Women, Nashville
State Vocational Training School for Girls, Nashville
Fort Pillow State Farm, Fort Pillow
Brushy Mountain Prison, Petros

Each of these prisons had a small collection of donated books, prior to the beginning of the project. The libraries in each prison were weeded by the State Consultant during the year and stocked with up-to-date useful materials through the project.

These libraries were painted, redecorated, and where possible, landscaped by the inmates. New furniture and equipment was bought for each library and larger quarters were made available at the Tennessee State Prison for Men in the new education building.

Service to the Girls Vocational School in Nashville was provided at the end of the year when it became evident that some funds were still available for books and material. Books, equipment and paperback books were made available there.

The lack of trained personnel was a serious problem for the program. Tennessee State Prison (for men) employed a professional librarian, assistance was given at Fort Pillow State Farm and Brushy Mountain Prison by Forked Deer Regional Library and Clinch-Powell Regional Library, and Tennessee State Prison for Women was operated entirely by volunteer inmates.

In 1969-70, the Department of Correction had six institutions participating in the project:

Tennessee State Prison for Men
Brushy Mountain Prison
Fort Pillow State Farm
Tennessee State Prison for Women
Vocational School for Girls, Nashville
Vocational School for Girls, Tullahoma

Funds continued to be used primarily for the purchase of books and paperback books. Again in 1970-71, six correctional institution libraries were in operation using LSCA funds. The remaining five institutions had only nominal library service but plans were underway to strengthen and expand all eleven libraries. Toward this end, the Department of Correction employed a full-time professional librarian to work with the various institutions. His duties included the establishment of new library facilities, the reorganization of existing libraries and the compiling of book orders.

In 1971-72, funding for the library program of Department of Correction was increased to $20,000 LSCA funds and $15,000 matching funds with the following institutions participating:

Tennessee State Prison for Men
Tennessee State Prison for Women
Spencer Youth Center
Vocational School for Girls, Nashville
Vocational School for Girls, Tullahoma
Taft Youth Center
Tennessee Youth Development Center

Libraries in the correctional institutions for juveniles are open the full academic day every day and some nights. Newspapers and paperbacks are placed in every dormitory in racks. A great amount of audio-visual materials are available in all institutions, particularly in the juvenile institutions. Remedial reading laboratories have been established in all juvenile institutions and one adult institution and will be set up in all adult institutions in the near future.

Closed circuit educational television is being used at two youth centers.

Records showing book circulation are kept in each library.

Institutional libraries are staffed as follows:

Spencer Youth Center (Jordonia), Nashville, (Boys aged 12-14) staffed with a certified librarian.

Taft Youth Center, Pikeville, (Boys aged 15-18). Librarian has a B.S. degree with 12 hours of library science.

Tennessee Youth Center, Joelton, (Boys aged 12-18) staffed with a certified librarian.

State Vocational Training School for Girls, Nashville, (Girls aged 12-15). Librarian is working on her M.A. in education.

State Vocational Training School for Girls, Tullahoma, (Girls aged 15-17). Librarian has a graduate degree in education, but no library training.

Tennessee Prison for Women, Nashville. Library supervisor has a Ph.D in education. Library is staffed with inmates.

Tennessee State Prison, Nashville, staffed with a trained librarian.

Brushy Mountain Prison, Petros, (Adult Maximum Security) staffed with an inmate who has had some college training and library science courses.

Fort Pillow State Farm, Fort Pillow, staffed with an inmate.

Turney Center for Youthful Offenders, Only. Staffed with a trained librarian.

Somerville Institute, Somerville, (Boys aged 8-13). Institution will open in the fall. Position for a trained librarian is planned.

Interlibrary Cooperation. Since 1966, provision has been made in the Library Services and Construction Act, for the use of federal funds in planning and developing programs of interlibrary cooperation. For the purpose of Title III, a definition of interlibrary cooperation is set forth in the Act (P.L. 91-600, 91st Congress, 5,3318).

Several Tennessee libraries have participated in various cooperative plans since the 1930's. In 1936, the Joint University Library (JUL) Nashville, was established when three adjacent institutions of higher education, George Peabody College for Teachers, Vanderbilt University, and Scarritt College, pooled their library resources and made them available to all students and faculty of the member institutions. In the same year, the Nashville Union Catalog was established as a comprehensive catalog of the holdings of eight participating Nashville libraries, most of them connected with colleges and universities, but also including the Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville Public Library and the Methodist Publishing House. This is one of only three similar cooperative ventures existing in the Southeast and, as such, has great value to both Tennessee and the Southeast; the other two are the North Carolina Bibliographic Center in Chapel Hill and the Georgia Union Catalog at Emory University. The catalog was established to make the resources of Nashville libraries as accessible as possible to facilitate reference and research; and to prevent unnecessary and expensive duplication of acquisitions among member libraries. It is an author catalog including main entries for both separates and serials, author analytics, name references, and title references for periodicals.

There has never been a separate budget for the union catalog. Each library contributes cards for current acquisitions, and the JUL Central Division has been responsible for filing them into the union catalog, as well as for reference and locator service based on the catalog, mainly by telephone through the Reference Department. The card catalog is located in the lobby of the JUL Central Division, where it is also available for personal search on the spot and is extensively used that way by the faculty and students of the University Center. The other member libraries have never made any financial contributions to the maintenance of the catalog until in May, 1970, when Tennessee State Library and Archives set aside funds to employ one full-time (non-professional) staff person to provide telephone location service and handle the filing into the union catalog, under the supervision of the JUL professional staff. In 1971-72, the Tennessee State Library and Archives expanded the unit to five full-time clerical staff supervised by a professional librarian. This expansion has permitted the filing of an accumulated backlog of cards, withdrawals as necessary, and revision of the catalog.

In the recent past a number of libraries in the Nashville area not now included have expressed the desire to participate in the Nashville Union Catalog. Among these are several university and college libraries in Middle Tennessee and a number of religious institutional libraries in Nashville. The idea has been developing of expanding the Nashville Union Catalog into a regional catalog--in the first stage at least a Nashville Area Union Catalog--and to include into it holdings of all types of libraries in the area--public, academic and special.

From time to time, these plans were discussed by various interested librarians, and in early fall of 1969 a research proposal was prepared to investigate the problems and possibilities involved in the development of the present union catalog into an effective regional clearinghouse of information for the location and borrowing of books and related materials available in Middle Tennessee libraries. The idea was further discussed by a group of librarians from all over Tennessee who attended the U.S. Office of Education Institute on Interlibrary and Interagency Cooperation held at George Peabody College at the end of October, 1969. This group drew up a draft plan for library service in Tennessee which envisaged the Nashville-based union catalog as the nucleus of a bibliographical center for the State of Tennessee.

The research proposal was submitted to the U.S. Office of Education with a request for funds to conduct the investigation and met with favorable response.

The primary research objectives were to investigate the catalog itself and its format possibilities; the problem of inclusiveness both as it applies to libraries and to holdings; the structural organization of an operation involving a large number of libraries of different types and especially its funding problems; access to the union catalog and service from it.

The final report of the survey was published in October, 1970. A summary of recommendations include the following:

> "The Nashville Union Catalog should be continued for the time being in its present card form."
>
> "It should be expanded to include all types of libraries, at first in Middle Tennessee, later in all of Tennessee. The start should be made by including those libraries approached in this study which have indicated interest in participating."
>
> "The union catalog should be as inclusive as possible. It should also contain fiction and other such multi-media resources as are regularly catalogued by its member libraries."

"Microfilming of the union catalog, after the first (and subsequent) additions of libraries should be considered for any libraries that would like to purchase a copy of the microfilm to have it available at their libraries. The cost is not too high to make this a real possibility. Also, a microfilm of the union catalog, kept in a safe place, would be an important safeguard of the catalog, which in card form is very vulnerable to destruction and prohibitively expensive to replace."

"As soon as the union catalog set-up has been established on its new basis, funding requests for computerization of at least the current acquisitions should be submitted to likely sources, both state and federal."

"The union catalog operation should be expanded into a bibliographic center. Participating libraries should be limited experimentally to local libraries, but could be expanded with careful planning to Tennessee-wide."

"Services should be available to all citizens of Tennessee, if the venture is state-funded. Otherwise, it should be limited to whomever the participating libraries shall prescribe. A 'switching center' operation would include only member libraries. Communication with the center should be be telephone, TWX, mail, personal visit, and possibly WATS line in the future."

"The State Library should consider the project for funding under LSCA, Title III, after further study of the conclusions and recommendations contained in this final report. Since this is by all appearances a statewide venture of considerable magnitude, it should be eminently appropriate for funding on a statewide basis and should be considered only the first phase of a system that would interface with regional and national information networks."

"There is no consensus on where the union catalog-bibliographic center should be located. While location in a strong research institution having a good bibliographic collection to support the operation is desirable, telephone access to such a collection may suffice. Hence, it should be located where it can give the best service and also have room for future expansion. Personal access to the union catalog is relatively important, but not a paramount issue for location."

In March, 1971, the Tennessee State Library and Archives made the following proposal to the members of the NUC:

> "That the Nashville Union Catalog be moved to the Tennessee State Library and Archives as soon as possible, that its name be changed to the Tennessee Bibliographic Center, that its financial support and administration become the responsibility of the Tennessee State Library and Archives, that its scope be expanded from the Nashville area to include all major libraries in the State of Tennessee as soon as possible, and that its services be made available to all the people of Tennessee through a communications network utilizing In-WATS telephone and TWX facilities."

Other interlibrary cooperative devices in Tennessee include: Associated Universities Libraries in Oak Ridge, union lists of serials in the Oak Ridge/Knoxville area and Memphis area, ASERL cooperative listing ventures, Technical Information Centers in the four metropolitan county public libraries and TWX facilities in most larger libraries.

In 1971-72, the Tennessee State Library and Archives and the TLA joined in a Southeastern Library Association project to revise the 1947 survey, Libraries of the Southeast. $10,000 will be allocated to this purpose over a two year period by Tennessee State Library and Archives.

In 1971, the 87th General Assembly enacted into law the Tennessee Interstate Library Compact, which is modelled on the compact recommended by the Council of State Governments. Within the terms of the Compact, an interstate cooperative project is being planned between the Shiloh Regional Library, Jackson, Tennessee, and the Northeast Regional Library, Corinth, Mississippi. The Northeast Region will agree to provide free library service through its libraries located in Corinth, Iuka, and Ripley to any resident of Shiloh Region. In return, Shiloh Region will agree to furnish 1,000 books to supplement the Northeast Regional collection.

School Libraries. The school library exists for one basic purpose: the education of children and youth. In addition to doing its vital work of individual reading guidance and development of the school curriculum, the library of today is a media center which makes available all types of materials to faculty and students. This library media center includes books and other printed materials, films, filmstrips, recordings and newer media developed to aid learning.

The school library of today is flexible and growing, not static. The library media program in Tennessee has made noticeable progress in many areas during the past few years. The standards for elementary libraries as set up by the State Board of Education, which became effective July 1, 1965, have given a great impetus to the development of improved programs. Regional and national standards have also influenced the improvement of both elementary and high school libraries. Areas in which major accomplishments have been made are: The major development in school libraries during the past two years has been the increase in the number of library positions.

The State Department of Education has made available in-service training funds to be used as grants for teachers to take basic training toward certification as a school librarian during the summer terms for the past few years. This has helped greatly in the recruitment of school librarians for grades 1-12.

At the time the elementary library standards became effective in 1965, there were about 100 elementary librarians and 575 secondary librarians employed in the schools of Tennessee. In 1971-72, the number has increased to 650 elementary librarians and 595 secondary librarians.

In addition to these positions, three regional library supervisors have been employed on the state level, and more local systems are adding library supervisors or directors of materials on the system level.

The concept of the school library of today is that of a media center, providing a variety of materials, both print and audio-visual. This philosophy is the basis for planning the media program as new facilities are constructed.

Increased funds from local, state and federal sources are making possible additional equipment, audio-visual and printed materials and improved facilities. The majority of the schools are now meeting the minimum state standards of eight books per pupil and are working toward minimum national standards.

In long range planning for total library development, the following areas should be given special emphasis:

1. Wise expenditure of funds so that collections reflect the educational philosophy of the school, as well as the educational and personal needs of pupils and teachers, thus determining many of the uses and services provided.

2. The establishment of central processing in each system would provide more opportunity for librarians to give better library service to students and teachers.

3. There is great need for more qualified personnel to fill positions in individual schools and local system-wide positions.

Special and Academic Libraries. Special libraries in Tennessee include 30 technical libraries maintained by business and industry, 21 medical libraries, 7 law libraries, 12 libraries of religion, and 6 Armed Forces libraries located primarily in Veterans Administration facilities.

The law libraries contain a total of 344,935 volumes.

The following departmental libraries and collections of professional materials are maintained by state agencies:

1. Tennessee State Law Library
2. Legislative Council, Tennessee General Assembly, Library
3. Lou Wallace Library, Department of Agriculture
4. Health Education Library, Department of Health
5. Educational Service Library, Department of Conservation
6. Library, Department of Mental Health
7. Library, Tennessee State Planning Commission
8. Library, Department of Education
9. Library, Department of Highways
10. Library, Department of Insurance
11. Library, Department of Public Welfare
12. Library, Department of Revenue
13. Library, Department of Safety
14. Game and Fish Commission, Library
15. Commission on Aging, Library

Tennessee has fifty-three health science libraries, ranking 17th among the states in number of libraries and 14th in number of volumes (505,675 volumes).

Academic libraries include 44 college and university libraries and 13 junior college libraries.

Library Education. Fourteen colleges and universities in Tennessee offer training in librarianship. Peabody Library School, Nashville, accredited by ALA, grants a M.L.S. and Ed.S. The University of Tennessee Library School grants a M.L.S. and is working toward accreditation. Medical Records Library School, Baptist Memorial Hospital, Memphis, grants a degree, but is unaccredited.

East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, grants a M.A. in School Librarianship and Memphis State University grants a B.S. in Medical Records Library Service. In addition, three universities offer library science courses on the graduate level and six institutions offer undergraduate library training. Ten state institutions certify school librarians based on 15 to 27 hours of library training.

Library Surveys and Studies. A number of surveys of libraries in Tennessee have been carried out since 1958. Among them are:

Tennessee Legislative Council Committee. Public Library Services Study, 1960.

Gleaves, Edwin S. An Investigation of more effective means of organization and utilization of the Nashville Union Catalog, Final Report. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Bureau of Educational Research, 1970.

The Chattanooga Public Library, A Survey. Ernest I. Miller and John T. Eastlick, Consultants. Chicago, ALA, 1958.

A statement of progress for a new central library building for Chattanooga, Tennessee. Library Building Consultants, Evanston, Illinois, August, 1960. Harry U. Peterson, John Hall Jacoles and Ernest I. Miller.

Community facilities library, Chattanooga - Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission, January, 1969.

Libraries of Knoxville and Knox County. Metropolitan Planning Commission. Harry U. Peterson, Nettie B. Taylor, Consultants. May, 1963.

Books for Metropolitan Nashville . . . Nashville City and Davidson County Planning Commission, 1961.

Building Program for Nashville Public Library. Library Building Consultants, Evanston, Illinois. Peterson, Miller, Eastlick etal Consultants.

Progress and Problems: A Time for Building. Central Report/Self-study/1970. University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Reaching for greatness. Central Report, University of Tennessee Knoxville. (Self-study, 1962.)

Memphis and Shelby County Planning Commission. Public Library for Memphis and Shelby County, Tennessee. Harold L. Hamill, Consultant. (Memphis) 1967. 86(27) P. (Its Community Facilities Study, V. 1.)

Kaser, David, comp. Joint University Libraries, 1965-1975, A Plan. 1965.

In 1968, the TLA Development Advisory Countil (DAC) proposed the preparation of a statewide plan for library development in Tennessee. In 1969, a Committee on a State Plan for Library Service to All Citizens was appointed. This committee recommended that a study of library resources and cooperative programs be undertaken with the following objectives:

(1) Identify all academic, school, special and public libraries, describing in depth their holdings, special collection, strengths and weaknesses.

(2) Identify all interlibrary cooperative efforts as to their purpose, procedures and results.

(3) Project future needs of the state and methods for meeting those needs.

The recommendations of the Tennessee Library Association have not been implemented as yet.

A PROGRAM FOR LIBRARY SERVICE

NEEDS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND SERVICES

COMPREHENSIVE OUTLINE
OF GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

I. Comprehensive goal for library service:

A. To provide information, recreation, culture and education to every citizen of Tennessee.

1. Comprehensive Objectives
a) To formulate a library development plan for Tennessee
b) To conduct a program of intensive and continuing review of the long range program

II. Sub-goals for library service:

A. To provide leadership to librarians, library trustees, and government officials in the development of effective statewide library service.

1. Objectives
a) To add general and specialized consultant positions to the Tennessee State Library and Archives
b) To strengthen reference and interlibrary loan service of the state library agency
c) To determine the best method for developing a statewide plan for library service
d) To determine the proper location of the Tennessee State Library and Archives in state's hierarchy of organization
e) To provide adequate space for all activities of the Tennessee State Library and Archives

B. To provide adequate public library resources and services within a reasonable distance of the residence of every citizen of Tennessee.

1. Objectives
a) To provide each public library serving 6,000 or more population with a minimum staff of one professional and two clerical positions
b) To plan and conduct a series of career development workshops and courses for library administrators and in-service training courses for local library personnel
c) To plan and conduct a series of workshops, institutes and conferences for library trustees
d) To establish a State Advisory Board of Regional Library Trustees
e) To study certification for public librarians
f) To build at least one modern library in each of the 51 counties that are presently without improved library facilities
g) To move toward the standards of public library materials and services as recommended in "Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems"

C. To provide reference, research and specialized services to libraries, business, industry and the general public of Tennessee through the use of area resource centers.

1. Objectives
   a) To plan and conduct a series of in-service training courses on the appropriate use of area resource center facilities
   b) To establish a formula for determining the proration of funds to each area resource center
   c) To implement a comprehensive and continuing public relations program informing the public of the special services of the area resource center
   d) To identify the types of public library support services which could be provided most efficiently at the area level

D. To develop library service especially designed for those persons who are educationally, socially, economically, culturally, or geographically disadvantaged.

1. Objectives
   a) To demonstrate library service to the disadvantaged through funding of two year projects
   b) To provide special training in methods of working with the disadvantaged
   c) To plan and implement cooperative projects in Adult Basic Education
   d) To appoint an advisory council of the aging to assist in developing a variety of programs serving the needs of the aging
   e) To implement a public relations program to inform the public of the special value of programs for the disadvantaged
   f) To plan for library cooperation in special programs directed toward such current social concerns as drug abuse, environmental control, and early childhood education

E. To provide public library service especially designed to fit the educational, vocational and recreational needs of institutionalized persons.

1. Objectives
   a) To formulate a set of recommendations on the direction service to institutions should take
   b) To plan and implement a program of training courses for non-professional and volunteer library personnel in institutions

F. To provide educational, informational and recreational materials to all citizens of Tennessee who are visually handicapped or who cannot use conventional printed materials as a result of physical limitations.

1. Objectives
   a) To plan and conduct a campaign of publicity designed to inform all eligible citizens of the services available to them from the Tennessee Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
   b) To expand the amount and variety of materials and services available to the physically handicapped of Tennessee
   c) To increase the staff at the Regional Library to meet the COMSTAC standard of one professional and two clerical positions for every 750 registered readers
   d) To plan and implement cooperative programs with other agencies involved in work with the physically handicapped
   e) To move the Regional Library to a more suitable building
   f) To study the establishment of sub-regional libraries for the physically handicapped across the state

G. To coordinate the resources of all types of libraries into cooperative library networks.

1. Objectives
   a) To make recommendations concerning the development of a bibliographic locator center representative of all types of libraries in Tennessee
   b) To compose an interlibrary loan code for Tennessee
   c) To implement a pilot project on contractual interlibrary loan
   d) To study the results of the Southeastern Library Association survey and determine its application in Tennessee

ASSESSMENT OF NEEDS TO MEET MINIMUM STANDARDS
FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE

Category	Standard	Present	Additional Needs	Average Unit Cost	Cost to Fill Additional Needs	Percent Total Funding		
						State	Local	Federal
I. Personnel*								
A. Professional	654	200	469	$ 9,000	$ 4,221,000	40%	40%	20%
B. Clerical	1,308	900	408	$ 6,000	$ 2,448,000	30%	60%	10%
II. Materials								
A. Books	7,848,330	3,827,645	4,020,685	$ 7.85	$31,562,377	25%	55%	20%
B. Periodicals	15,600	6,500(est)	9,100	$10.00	$ 91,000	10%	80%	10%
C. Films	4,000	0	4,000	$ 2.00	$ 400,000	40%	10%	50%
D. Recordings	60,000	0	60,000	$ 5.00	$ 300,000	40%	10%	50%
III. Buildings	For 95 Counties	For 45 Counties	For 51 Counties	$300,000	$15,300,000	0	50%	50%
IV. Per capita Funds	$5.00	$1.88	$3.12	- - - -	$12,243,391	20%	65%	15%

*Includes public, regional, state library, libraries for handicapped and institutionalized, etc.

A PROGRAM FOR LIBRARY SERVICE
NEEDS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Through its role as provider of information, recreation, culture and education, the library is offered an opportunity to serve as a dynamic factor in the enrichment of the personal life of every Tennessean.

To meet this challenge, library service in Tennessee must be designed for optimum use of all library resources regardless of location or type of library. The greatest current need is a library development plan for Tennessee which could serve as a monitor for coordination and development of all libraries and as a guideline for continuous statewide planning. Long range programs for specific activities and services need to be implemented under the umbrella of a statewide library development plan. Such a plan would contribute to the annual review and revision of the long range program required under LSCA. The five year program will be up-dated each year by the Tennessee State Library and Archives and the State Advisory Council on Libraries through use of annual reports and evaluation of all projects.

Fiscal Year 1973 should be a year of intensive planning to review the long range program for major changes needed. In redrafting the five year program, projects will be carried to Fiscal Year 1977.

The following activities are carried out under the direction of the Tennessee State Library and Archives:

Tennessee State Library and Archives

Current and future needs of the Tennessee State Library and Archives have been identified through use of the following documents:

Standards Revisions Committee of the American Association of State Libraries. ALA. Standards for library functions at the state level. 1970.

Committee of the Public Library Association. ALA. Minimum Standards for public library systems. 1967.

St. Angelo, Douglas. State Library Policy: Its Legislative and environmental contexts. Chicago, ALA, 1971.

1. The greatest need of the Tennessee State Library and Archives is to strengthen reference and consultant services to libraries of the state.

2. To include a staff position for library development with emphasis on planning and evaluation.

3. To set forth a statewide development plan for library service to Tennessee.

4. To determine the place of the Tennessee State Library and Archives in the structure of state government.

5. To revise and clarify state laws dealing with libraries.

6. To interpret to the people of Tennessee the service functions of the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

7. A building adequate in size to provide housing for materials and service required by law to be offered to citizens and agencies by the State Library agency.

SUB-GOAL II-A

The goal of the Tennessee State Library and Archives is to provide leadership to librarians, library trustees, and government officials in the development of effective statewide library service. To work toward this goal and to meet the most urgent needs as outlined above, the following objectives have been set under the five year program:

1. Consultant staff will be added to the Public Libraries Section as follows:

   1972-73 - In-service training and career development consultant, ARC and public relations consultant
   1973-74 - Institutions and service to disadvantaged consultant
   1974-75 - Adult services consultant
   1975-76 - Children's service consultant

2. In 1972-73, reference and interlibrary loan service of the state library agency will be strengthened by the addition of one professional reference position in the State Library and a book budget for specialized reference materials.

3. In 1972-73, a feasibility study will be carried out to determine the best method for developing a state plan for library service.

4. In 1972-73, the Tennessee Legislative Council will make a study to determine the location of the Tennessee State Library and Archives in the state's hierarchy of organization.

5. In 1972-73, a study will be made to determine the advisability of expanding the Tennessee State Library and Archives building to increase available space for programs presently located in the building and to move the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped into the building. $50,000 has been appropriated for this purpose.

Tennessee Regional Library System

The current and future needs of the Tennessee Regional Library System have been identified through use of the following documents:

Committee of the Public Library Association. ALA. Minimum standards for public library systems. 1967.

Subcommittee of the Public Library Association. ALA. Interim standards for small public libraries. 1967.

Library Administration Division. ALA. Guidelines for Audio-visual materials and services for public libraries. 1970.

American Standard Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to and usable by the physically handicapped, as approved by the United States of America Standards Institute.

Standards Revisions Committee of the American Association of State Libraries. ALA. Standards for library functions at the state level. 1970.

American Library Association. Costs of Public Library Service, 1971.

Tennessee. Legislative Council Committee. Final Report, Public Library Services Study, 1960.

1. The greatest weakness of the regional library system is the shortage of properly qualified personnel at all levels.

2. Training courses in the duties and responsibilities of trustees are needed for county and regional library board members.

3. An advisory board composed of representatives from the sixteen library regions is needed to reflect and represent statewide public library interests.

4. Modern library buildings are needed, which are located and designed for convenient and efficient access by the public, including handicapped persons. Audio-visual and other equipment, rapid communication and duplication methods and furnishings should be appropriate and as complete as available funds and the local requirements dictate.

5. Additional library materials and services are needed in every community to meet the informational, educational and recreational requirements of its citizens.

SUB-GOAL II-B

The goal for the Tennessee Regional Library System is to provide adequate public library resources and services within a reasonable distance of the residence of every citizen of Tennessee. To work toward this goal and to meet the most urgent needs as outlined above, the following objectives have been set under the five year program:

1. To plan a series of workshops, institutes and conferences for library trustees. This schedule will be planned in Fiscal Year 1972-73 and will be carried out in subsequent years. The schedule will be adjusted to fit changing needs each year.

2. To increase the staff of multi-county regional library centers on the following schedule:

Year	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Prof. positions	12	24	36	48	60
Cler. positions	67	78	86	96	120
Total	79	102	122	144	180

3. To staff each public library serving 6,000 or more population with a minimum staff of one professional and two clerical positions. The Tennessee State Library and Archives will offer a personnel grant of $3,500 to be matched with $5,000 local funds for the hiring of a librarian (M.L.S. from an ALA accredited library school).

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
Number of Grants	Planning	2	5	5	5
State Funds	0	$ 7,000	$17,500	$17,500	$17,500
Local Funds	0	10,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Total	0	$17,000	$42,500	$42,500	$42,500

4. To plan a series of career development workshops and courses for library administrators in planning, evaluation, personnel management, budgeting, etc. This schedule will be planned in Fiscal Year 1972-73 and carried out in subsequent years.

5. To plan a series of in-service training courses for local library personnel in basic library procedures. The schedule and lesson plans will be assembled in Fiscal Year 1972-73 and carried out in subsequent years.

6. In 1972-73, a State Advisory Board of Regional Library Trustees will be established with one person from each of the sixteen regional boards, possibly the chairman. The board will hold regular meetings and its structure will be such that it can readily reach governmental officials concerned with budgeting, appropriations and administrative regulations.

7. To conduct a feasibility study of certification for librarians in Fiscal Year 1973-74.

8. To build at least one modern library in each of the 51 counties that are presently without improved library facilities. Building programs will be planned according to the following schedule:

Year	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Building projects	6	3	3	3	3
LSCA & Locally Funded	4	2	2	2	2
100% Locally Funded & Other	2	1	1	1	1

9. To move toward the standards of public library materials and services as recommended in "Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems."

	Standard	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Population (1970)		3,924,164	3,924,164	3,924,164	3,924,164	3,924,164
Total Bookstock	7,848,330	3,827,645	3,900,000	5,200,000	6,400,000	7,900,000
Bkstock per capita	2	1	1	1.3	1.6	2
Periodicals	15,600		4,000	6,000	8,000	10,000
*State Approp.		$ 580,497	1,172,500	1,300,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
Local Funds		$6,140,713	6,500,000	7,100,000	8,500,000	9,800,000
Per capita funds	$5.00	$1.88	$1.95	$2.10	$2.50	$3.00
Personnel, Prof.	654	175	185	200	215	230
Personnel, Clerical	1308	850	900	950	1000	1050
Total Personnel	1962	1025	1085	1150	1215	1280

*These are projected figures and are dependent solely on each legislative session and its actions.

Area Resource Centers

Tennessee's need for the development of metropolitan regional libraries as resource centers is identified in the following documents:

Tennessee. Legislative Council Committee. Final Report, Public Library Services Study, 1960.

Committee of the Public Library Association. ALA. Minimum standards for public library systems. 1967.

1. The most urgent need of the ARC program is to insure maximum use of the service by local librarians. In the past there has been some hesitancy to draw on ARC resources.

2. Coordination and standardization of ARC operations across the state is needed to insure that equal reference service will be available to every library patron.

3. ARC services should include those that can be provided most efficiently at the area level in Tennessee.

SUB-GOAL II-C The goal for the Area Resource Center program is to provide reference, research and specialized services to libraries, business, industry and the general public of Tennessee. To work toward this goal and to meet the most urgent needs, the following objectives have been set under the five year program:

1. In 1972-73, a consultant position for coordination of the ARC program will be established in the Public Libraries Section, Tennessee State Library and Archives. This ARC consultant will compile and publish a handbook and operations manual for ARC coordinators.

2. In 1972-73, a series of in-service training courses on the appropriate use of ARC facilities will be planned for local librarians.

3. A study will be made in Fiscal Year 1972-73 to establish a formula for determining the proration of funds to each ARC.

4. A comprehensive and continuing public relations program will be implemented using all mass communication media.

5. A study will be made in Fiscal Year 1974-75 to identify the types of public library support services which should be provided at the area level. An example could be audio-visual collections.

Service to Institutions

Tennessee's current and future needs for library service to institutions have been identified through use of the following documents:

Standards Revisions Committee of the American Association of State Libraries. ALA. Standards for library functions at the state level. 1970.

Hospital Library Standards Committee. ALA. Standards for library services in health care institutions. 1970.

American Correctional Association. Manual of Correctional Standards: Library Services. 1966.

American Library Association. Standards for School Media Programs. 1969.

1. The greatest need in library service to institutions is to open channels of communication between agencies responsible for this service for the purpose of coordinating activities.

2. Training for library personnel in various institutions is needed.

SUB-GOAL II-E

The goal for this program is to provide public library service especially designed to fit the educational, vocational and recreational needs of institutionalized persons. To work toward this goal and to meet the needs as stated above, the following objectives have been set forth under the five year program:

1. In 1972-73, an advisory council on institutions will hold a series of meetings to formulate recommendations on the direction this program should take. Actions in subsequent years will depend on these recommendations.

2. In 1972-73, the in-service training consultant of Public Libraries Section will work with the departmental library consultant in planning a program of training courses for non-professional library personnel.

Service to the Disadvantaged

Tennessee's current and future needs for library service to the disadvantaged have been identified through use of the following documents:

Committee of the Public Library Association. ALA. Minimum standards for public library systems. 1967.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. Qualified Areas . . . Criteria and data, under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. 1965.

Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1965. (P.L. 89-754).

1. The greatest need in library service to the disadvantaged is to develop prototypes for effective programs in such service.

2. An understanding needs to be established among the culturally advantaged and the official power structure that the library has an important role to play in meeting the needs of the culturally disadvantaged; and that financial support must be provided for their needs as a part of total library service.

3. Training in work with the disadvantaged needs to be provided to all library staff and volunteers assigned to these projects.

4. Jointly-funded and cooperative projects should be operated between libraries and other agencies whose basic premise is service to disadvantaged areas.

5. Public libraries need to cooperate in and support programs directed toward such social concerns as drug abuse, environmental control, early childhood education, service to the aging, adult basic education, etc.

SUB-GOAL II-D

The goal for special projects is to develop library service especially designed for those persons who are educationally, socially, economically, culturally, or geographically disadvantaged. To work towards this goal and to meet the needs outlined above, the following objectives have been set under the five year program:

1. Demonstration of library service to disadvantaged through funding of two year projects:

   1972-73 - Continue six projects that were begun in 1971-72.
   1973-75 - Fund projects that will demonstrate additional types of service to the disadvantaged.

2. In July, 1972, two disadvantaged project coordinators will attend an Institute on Creation, Selection and Utilization of Library Materials for Minority Groups, held at Queens College, New York, and sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education. The Institute is designed to contribute to the improvement of library services to children and young adults with minority-group orientation and/or socially disadvantaged status.

3. In 1972-73, a cooperative project will be planned with the Director of Adult Basic Education, Department of Education, whereby public libraries will provide ABE classes with supplementary materials.

4. In 1972-73, an advisory council of the aging will be appointed to assist in developing a variety of programs serving the needs of the aging.

5. A public relations program will be planned to inform the public of the value of special programs.

Tennessee Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Tennessee's current and future needs for library service to the physically handicapped have been identified through use of the following documents:

National Accreditation Council for Agencies serving the Blind and Visually Handicapped. The Comstac Report. Standards for Strengthened Services. 1966. Part Three: The Standards, S-2, Library Services.

Library Administration Division. ALA. Standards for Library Services for the Blind and Visually Handicapped. 1967.

Standards Revisions Committee of the American Association of State Libraries. ALA. Standards for library functions at the state level. 1970.

American Standard Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to and usable by the physically handicapped, as approved by the United States of America Standards Institute.

1. The greatest weakness of this program is insufficient knowledge of its services by the general public and eligible citizens. An extensive publicity program is needed to inform all residents across the state of services offered.

2. The Regional Library needs to be relocated in a building better equipped for the special needs of the operation.

3. Close cooperation and program coordination is needed among all agencies working with the physically handicapped.

4. As the work load increases, allocated funds need to be increased to provide for additional staff, space, materials and services.

SUB-GOAL II-F

The goal for the Tennessee Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped is to provide educational, informational and recreational materials to all citizens of Tennessee who are visually handicapped or who cannot use conventional printed materials as a result of physical limitations. To work toward this and to meet the needs outlined above, the following objectives have been set under the five year program:

1. To plan and conduct a campaign of publicity designed to inform all eligible citizens of the services available to them from the Tennessee Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

   1972-73 - Plan a method of canvassing the state to locate eligible readers through use of paid or volunteer workers.
   Use mass communication media, exhibits at meetings, personal appearances before groups whenever possible for publicizing program.

   1973-74 - Conduct canvass of state as planned in first year.
   Continue use of publicity channels.
   Distribute descriptive handout material to councillor and college and high school students who might be working later with the physically handicapped.
   Distribute descriptive leaflets and brochures as widely as possible through state agencies, schools, medical centers, public libraries, civic organizations.

2. To expand the amount and variety of materials and services available to the physically handicapped of Tennessee.

   1972-73 - To double size of the collection of large print books.

   1973-74 - To furnish a basic reference collection about the blind and physically handicapped for the use of readers and sighted persons working with the physically handicapped.
   To serve as a display and resource center for aids that help the partially sighted and physically handicapped.

   1974-75 - To study the usefulness of commerically produced library materials to the blind and physically handicapped and to acquire those that are acceptable.

3. To increase the number of professional and non-professional staff at the Regional Library to eventually meet the COMSTAC standard of one professional and two clerical positions for every 750 registered readers.

Fiscal Year	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Number of readers	3,500	4,500	5,500	6,500	7,500
Total prof. staff	2 (4)*	3 (6)	4 (7)	5 (8)	6 (10)
Total cler. staff	7 (8)	10 (12)	12 (14)	14 (16)	16 (20)

*Parentheses indicate COMSTAC standard for number of readers.

4. To plan and implement cooperative programs with other agencies or organizations involved in work with the physically handicapped.

   First year - To compile information on sources of funds, programs currently operated and projects planned by federal, state or local agencies, civic groups and volunteer organizations interested in service to the physically handicapped.
   Second year - Hold a series of meetings and conferences to plan cooperative projects whenever possible.
   Third year - Implement the cooperative projects as planned.

5. In 1972-73, to move the Regional Library to a more suitable building.

6. In 1975-76, to conduct a feasibility study of establishing sub-regional libraries for the physically handicapped across the state.

Interlibrary Cooperation

Tennessee's current and future needs for interlibrary cooperation have been identified through the use of the following documents:

Standards Revisions Committee of the American Association of State Libraries. ALA. Standards for library functions at the state level. 1970.

Committee of the Public Library Association. ALA. Minimum standards for public library systems. 1967.

1. The greatest need in Tennessee is to open lines of communication between all type libraries and librarians for the purpose of developing cooperative enterprises of mutual benefits.

2. A statewide bibliographic locator center containing the holdings of public, academic, special and private research libraries is needed to facilitate quick retrieval and distribution of information.

3. A Tennessee interlibrary loan code should be developed.

SUB-GOAL II-G

The goal for interlibrary cooperation programs is the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of all types of libraries into cooperative library networks. To work toward this goal and to meet the most urgent needs as outlined above, the following objectives have been set under the five year program:

1. In 1972-73, an advisory council will be formed with members representing academic, school, public and special libraries.

2. During the first year, the council's first assignment will be to make recommendations concerning the development of a bibliographic locator center representative of all types of libraries in Tennessee. Action in subsequent years related to the locator center will be dependent on the continuing recommendations of the advisory council.

3. In 1973-74, a committee will be appointed to work on an interlibrary loan code for Tennessee.

4. In 1974-75, a pilot project on contractual interlibrary loan will be implemented.

5. In 1974-75, the results of the Southeastern Library Association survey will be studied to determine methods of implementation in Tennessee.

6. In 1975-76, portions of the SELA survey will be implemented as recommended by the Advisory Council.

CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES FOR PROGRAMS UNDER LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT, TITLE I

CRITERIA FOR PROGRAMS TO SERVE AREAS AND PERSONS RECEIVING INADEQUATE LIBRARY SERVICE

Adequate library service will be defined as that service which meets the standards recommended by the American Library Association.

Library service is available to all counties of Tennessee and to special groups of persons through the following facilities: 12 multi-county regions, 4 single county metropolitan regions, Tennessee Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, inmate libraries in Correction institutions and patient libraries in Mental Health institutions. By ALA standards, library service is inadequate in all public and institution libraries in Tennessee.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966, Chicago, ALA, 1967 and Cost of Public Library Service, Chicago, American Library Association, 1969 (published annually).

In compliance with the requirements of the State-Federal Agreement, special consideration will be given to programs planned for the extension and improvement of library service (1) to sparsely settled areas which are without adequate public library service, (2) to disadvantaged persons residing in urban or rural areas with high concentrations of low-income families, (3) to physically handicapped persons and (4) to state institutions. The following criteria will be used to identify the eligible areas and groups of persons to be served:

CRITERIA FOR PROGRAMS TO SERVE SPARSELY SETTLED AREAS

Sparsely settled areas will be defined as those areas having 100% rural population. The scope of the area to be served may be multi-county, single county or a portion of a county. If a portion of a county is considered, the county must document the area to be served.

The following counties are identified as sparsely populated areas and are ranked by the number of persons per square mile: Perry (12.7), Van Buren (14.8), Stewart (15.6), Wayne (16.7), Bledsoe (18.9), Sequatchie (23.2), Pickett (23.9), Jackson (25.2), Fentress (25.3), Polk (26.9), Meigs (27.4), Decatur (28.1), Clay (28.5), Moore (28.8), Houston (29.1), Hancock (29.2), Grundy (29.7), Cannon (31.2), Fayette (32.2), Smith (38.8), Johnson (39.4), Union (42.8), Cheatham (43.3), Claiborne (43.7), Trousdale (45.3), Lake (47.3), Grainger (49.4), Crockett (53.6).

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: Tennessee Population and Housing, 1950-1970, Part I: Summary Indicators, Nashville, Tennessee State Planning Commission, 1971.

CRITERIA FOR PROGRAMS TO SERVE THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED OF THE STATE

Library service to the physically handicapped will be defined as the provision of library services, through public or other non-profit libraries, agencies, or organizations to physically handicapped persons certified by competent authority as unable to read or to use conventional printed materials as a result of physical limitations. The state agency will use as criteria those standards set forth in the Comstac Report. All appropriate public and non-profit libraries, agencies and organizations for the physically handicapped may participate in the program.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: Report of the Commission on Standards and Accreditation of Service to the Blind: Standards for Strengthened Services, N. Y., National Accreditation Council for Agencies serving the Blind and Physically Handicapped, 1966

CRITERIA FOR PROGRAMS TO SERVE STATE INSTITUTIONS

State institutional library service will be defined as the provision of books and other library materials and of library services to (1) inmates, patients or residents of penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, orphanages or institutions or hospitals operated or substantially supported by the State, or (2) students in residential schools for the physically handicapped operated or substantially supported by the State.

The following criteria will be used to determine the eligibility of programs for state institutions:

1. The institution must qualify as a State-supported institution.
2. The institution must have the ability to make use of the program.
3. The institution must present a plan of action and make application for services appropriate to the State plan.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION: Standards for Library Functions at the State Level, Chicago, ALA, 1970; Manual of Correctional Standards, N. Y. American Correctional Association, 1966; Standards for School Media Programs, Washington, NEA, 1969.

CRITERIA FOR PROGRAMS TO SERVE LOW INCOME AREAS AND PERSONS OF THE STATE

Programs designed to serve areas with high concentrations of low-income families will be handled in a special grant method. The scope of the area may be multi-county, single county, a city or a portion of a county or city. All the geographic area will be exactly located and described and the eligible public will be specifically identified.

The following criteria will be used to assure that priority will be given to programs which serve urban and rural areas with high concentrations of low-income families:

1. Percent of families having less than $3,388 annual income. See Table I.

   SOURCES OF INFORMATION: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. General Population Characteristics 1970 Census of Population, Tennessee. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1970 Census of Population, Tennessee.

2. Disadvantaged areas predetermined by Model Cities, Economic Development Agency, Office of Economic Opportunity, and other agencies dealing with disadvantaged areas.

   SOURCE OF INFORMATION: Qualified Areas . . . Criteria and data under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, Washington, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1970 (published annually); Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-754)

GRANTS WILL BE AWARDED TO PROGRAMS UNDER THE FOLLOWING PRIORITIES:

1. First priority will be given to special projects, which are designed to serve urban and rural areas with high concentrations of low income families. Model City areas are included in this category. First consideration will be given to funding successful continuation projects for a second year.

2. Second priority will be given to special projects designed to provide innovative attempts to serve rural areas more efficiently.

3. Third priority will be assigned to projects that are planned and carried out in cooperation with other agencies. Examples are community action agencies, basic adult education agencies, economic opportunity agencies, institutions of higher education and elementary and secondary educational agencies.

TABLE I

COUNTY	PERCENT FAMILIES UNDER $3388 1970	COUNTY	NUMBER FAMILIES UNDER $3388 1970
Hancock	55.5	Shelby	27,589
Fayette	43.5	Davidson	11,781
Fentress	42.4	Knox	10,079
Scott	42.1	Hamilton	9,009
Haywood	40.5	Sullivan	4,646
Grundy	40.2	Madison	3,265
Clay	39.3	Washington	3,206
Lauderdale	39.2	Montgomery	2,716
Claiborne	38.7	Greene	2,690
Jackson	38.0	Blount	2,621
Campbell	36.2	Gibson	2,509
Overton	35.9	Campbell	2,486
Union	34.1	Anderson	2,458
Pickett	33.9	Carter	2,300
Lake	33.2	Rutherford	2,232
Bledsoe	33.1	Hawkins	2,186
Hardeman	31.0	Putnam	2,181
Hardin	30.4	Sumner	2,174
McNairy	30.3	Fayette	2,106
Grainger	30.2	Lauderdale	2,021
Johnson	30.1	Claiborne	2,007
Meigs	29.7	Tipton	1,978
Trousdale	29.7	Lawrence	1,976
Stewart	29.5	Maury	1,972
Cocke	29.3	Bradley	1,952
Tipton	29.3	Cocke	1,947
Macon	29.1	Roane	1,899
Cumberland	29.0	Haywood	1,879
Wayne	27.7	Dyer	1,808
Perry	27.4	McMinn	1,755
Morgan	27.3	Lincoln	1,701
Chester	27.1	Hamblen	1,695
Cannon	26.2	Weakley	1,600
Monroe	26.0	Monroe	1,597
Henderson	25.6	Scott	1,584
Houston	25.4	Wilson	1,583
Lincoln	25.3	Cumberland	1,559
Marion	25.1	McNairy	1,558
Rhea	25.1	Obion	1,555
Lawrence	24.8	Hardin	1,546
Crockett	24.8	Franklin	1,538
Sequatchie	24.6	Sevier	1,525

TABLE I - CONT'D

COUNTY	PERCENT FAMILIES UNDER $3388 1970
Hickman	23.9
Hawkins	23.8
Putnam	23.3
White	23.1
Decatur	22.5
Dyer	21.9
Polk	21.8
Franklin	21.7
DeKalb	21.6
Henry	21.6
Lewis	21.6
Giles	21.4
Greene	21.1
Weakley	20.5
Warren	20.1
Smith	20.0
Unicoi	19.8
Carter	19.7
Humphreys	19.7
Van Buren	19.7
Madison	19.5
Robertson	19.5
Jefferson	19.4
Sevier	19.2
Benton	19.0
Gibson	18.9
Loudon	18.4
Montgomery	18.4
Obion	18.3
Carroll	18.1
McMinn	18.1
Roane	18.0
Bedford	17.7
Maury	17.2
Moore	17.1
Coffee	16.8
Washington	16.8
Dickson	16.3
Hamblen	15.8
Shelby	15.8
Marshall	15.6
Wilson	15.6
Cheatham	15.4
Anderson	15.1

COUNTY	NUMBER FAMILIES UNDER $3388 1970
Hardeman	1,517
Warren	1,509
Robertson	1,501
Coffee	1,489
Overton	1,485
Henry	1,460
Marion	1,350
Fentress	1,343
Carroll	1,328
Williamson	1,320
Giles	1,303
Jefferson	1,278
Loudon	1,250
Bedford	1,249
Henderson	1,236
Grundy	1,148
Grainger	1,142
Rhea	1,138
White	1,049
Macon	1,038
Hancock	1,003
Dickson	991
Johnson	967
Crockett	952
Wayne	919
Morgan	899
Jackson	871
Unicoi	833
Union	821
Hickman	815
Marshall	757
Humphreys	743
Clay	725
Chester	721
Smith	713
DeKalb	701
Polk	685
Benton	674
Lake	654
Cannon	638
Bledsoe	630
Stewart	616
Decatur	611
Cheatham	558

TABLE I - CONT'D

COUNTY	PERCENT FAMILIES UNDER $3388 1970	COUNTY	NUMBER FAMILIES UNDER $3388 1970
Rutherford	15.1	Trousdale	435
Blount	14.6	Meigs	425
Williamson	14.4	Perry	421
Bradley	14.3	Sequatchie	416
Sumner	14.3	Houston	412
Knox	14.0	Lewis	403
Hamilton	13.3	Pickett	354
Sullivan	13.2	Van Buren	193
Davidson	10.4	Moore	168

TABLE II

COUNTY	TOTAL POP. (1970)	PERSONS OVER 65 YEARS OLD (1970)	NUMBER FAMILIES UNDER $3388 (1970)	NUMBER BLACK FAMILIES UNDER $3388 (1970)	PERCENT FAMILIES UNDER $3388 (1970)
Anderson	60,300	4,432	2,458	192	15.1
Bedford	25,039	2,891	1,249	238	17.7
Benton	12,126	1,664	674	-	19.0
Bledsoe	7,643	777	630	8	33.1
Blount	63,744	5,923	2,621	146	14.6
Bradley	50,686	3,723	1,952	188	14.3
Campbell	26,045	3,153	2,486	-	36.2
Cannon	8,467	1,115	638	-	26.2
Carroll	25,741	3,662	1,328	192	18.1
Carter	42,575	4,063	2,300	-	19.7
Cheatham	13,199	1,218	558	51	15.4
Chester	9,927	1,334	721	99	27.1
Claiborne	19,420	2,284	2,007	-	38.7
Clay	6,624	814	725	-	39.3
Cocke	25,283	2,238	1,947	72	29.3
Coffee	32,572	2,821	1,489	108	16.8
Crockett	14,402	2,024	952	326	24.8
Cumberland	20,733	2,277	1,559	-	29.0
Davidson	448,003	39,494	11,781	5,230	10.4
Decatur	9,457	1,348	611	34	22.5
DeKalb	11,151	1,456	701	-	21.6
Dickson	21,977	2,600	991	114	16.3
Dyer	30,427	3,879	1,808	411	21.9
Fayette	22,692	2,227	2,106	1,687	43.5
Fentress	12,593	1,305	1,343	-	42.4
Franklin	27,244	2,803	1,538	147	21.7
Gibson	47,871	6,236	2,509	886	18.9
Giles	22,138	2,965	1,303	302	21.4
Grainger	13,948	1,395	1,142	-	30.2
Greene	47,630	4,305	2,690	57	21.1
Grundy	10,631	1,181	1,148	-	40.2
Hamblen	38,696	2,923	1,695	168	15.8
Hamilton	254,236	24,541	9,009	3,673	13.3
Hancock	6,719	747	1,003	-	55.5
Hardeman	22,435	2,927	1,517	806	31.0
Hardin	18,212	2,192	1,546	137	30.4
Hawkins	33,726	3,108	2,186	96	23.8
Haywood	19,596	2,339	1,879	1,375	40.5
Henderson	17,291	2,238	1,236	147	25.6

TABLE II - CONT'D.

COUNTY	TOTAL POP. (1970)	PERSONS OVER 65 YEARS OLD (1970)	NUMBER FAMILIES UNDER $3388 (1970)	NUMBER BLACK FAMILIES UNDER $3388 (1970)	PERCENT FAMILIES UNDER $3388 (1970)
Henry	23,749	3,606	1,460	303	21.6
Hickman	12,096	1,445	815	54	23.9
Houston	5,845	754	412	-	25.4
Humphreys	13,560	1,539	743	37	19.7
Jackson	8,141	1,158	871	-	38.0
Jefferson	24,940	2,327	1,278	60	19.4
Johnson	11,569	1,352	967	-	30.1
Knox	276,293	27,119	10,079	1,859	14.0
Lake	7,896	871	654	212	33.2
Lauderdale	20,271	2,623	2,021	936	39.2
Lawrence	29,097	3,253	1,976	55	24.8
Lewis	6,761	741	403	-	21.6
Lincoln	24,318	2,808	1,701	355	25.3
Loudon	24,266	2,576	1,250	32	18.4
McMinn	35,462	3,777	1,755	134	18.1
McNairy	18,369	2,387	1,558	179	30.3
Macon	12,315	1,770	1,038	-	29.1
Madison	65,727	8,028	3,265	1,881	19.5
Marion	20,577	1,887	1,350	93	25.1
Marshall	17,319	2,278	757	120	15.6
Maury	43,376	4,511	1,972	675	17.2
Meigs	5,219	482	425	-	29.7
Monroe	23,475	2,444	1,597	77	26.0
Montgomery	62,721	4,334	2,716	877	18.4
Moore	3,568	423	168	-	17.1
Morgan	13,619	1,361	899	-	27.3
Obion	29,936	4,361	1,555	193	18.3
Overton	14,866	1,857	1,485	-	35.9
Perry	5,238	808	421	-	27.4
Pickett	3,774	473	354	-	33.9
Polk	11,669	1,123	685	-	21.8
Putnam	35,487	3,805	2,181	28	23.3
Rhea	17,202	1,803	1,138	50	25.1
Roane	38,881	3,564	1,899	121	18.0
Robertson	29,102	3,588	1,501	395]	19.5
Rutherford	59,428	5,093	2,232	503	15.1
Scott	14,762	1,512	1,584	-	42.1
Sequatchie	6,331	596	416	-	24.6
Sevier	28,241	2,836	1,525	-	19.2

TABLE II - CONT'D.

COUNTY	TOTAL POP. (1970)	PERSONS OVER 65 YEARS OLD (1970)	NUMBER FAMILIES UNDER $3388 (1970)	NUMBER BLACK FAMILIES UNDER $3388 (1970)	PERCENT FAMILIES UNDER $3388 (1970)
Shelby	722,014	58,737	27,589	20,459	15.8
Smith	12,509	1,726	713	41	20.0
Stewart	7,319	1,012	616	-	29.5
Sullivan	127,329	9,897	4,646	302	13.2
Sumner	56,106	4,896	2,174	302	14.3
Tipton	28,001	2,796	1,978	1,046	29.3
Trousdale	5,155	677	435	112	29.7
Unicoi	15,254	1,692	833	-	19.8
Union	9,072	932	821	-	34.1
Van Buren	3,758	387	193	-	19.7
Warren	26,972	2,999	1,509	151	20.1
Washington	73,924	7,670	3,206	270	16.8
Wayne	12,365	1,300	919	-	27.7
Weakley	28,827	4,228	1,600	157	20.5
White	17,088	1,999	1,049	-	23.1
Williamson	34,330	3,266	1,320	373	14.4
Wilson	36,999	3,816	1,583	371	15.6

TITLE II

Criteria, priorities, policies and procedures for the approval of applications for public library construction under Title II of the Act are set forth in the revised Manual. (following pages)

MANUAL

FOR USE OF

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT, TITLE II

FUNDS FOR

PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION IN TENNESSEE

(Revised 1972)

Public Libraries Section
Tennessee State Library and Archives
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

CRITERIA, PRIORITIES, REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES

Approval of construction projects is designed to insure that public library facilities will be constructed to serve areas which are without library facilities necessary to develop library service.

CRITERIA

The criteria to be applied to applications for public library construction in order to determine eligibility are as follows:

A. The existing library facility must be inadequate as defined by "Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966."

B. The proposed library facility must be adequate as defined by "Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966."

C. Assurance must be made that the proposed library facility will be open to the public not less than forty (40) hours per week.

PRIORITIES

Priorities will be assigned in the following order to eligible applicants so as to determine those who shall receive grants; under each priority eligible projects will be approved on a first-come, first-served basis:

A. An addition to the State Library Agency.

B. A new regional library center.

C. Addition to a regional library center.

D. A new public library to serve a county participating in a regional system or a branch of a metropolitan system.

E. A new public library to serve a town participating in a regional system.

F. An addition to and a remodeling of an existing public library to serve a county participating in a regional system or to an existing public library branch in a metropolitan system.

G. An addition to and a remodeling of an existing public library to serve a town participating in a regional system.

H. The remodeling of an existing public library facility to serve a county or town participating in a regional system provided such remodeling is proved to be structurally and economically feasible.

I. The remodeling of an existing building to be used as a public library to serve a county or town participating in a regional system provided such remodeling is proved to be structurally and economically feasible.

Applications for or including the acquisition of existing buildings for use as a public library will not be considered.

REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION

These regulations have been formula ed from U. S. Office of Education Program Memoranda, Federal Guidelines for Implementation of the Library Services and Construction Act, as amended, 1970 (P.L. 91-600), State Regulations, and program planning of the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

1. Maximum Grant of Library Services and Construction Act, Title II, funds to one project will be 50% of the total cost of the facility or 50% of the funds available under the Act to the State of Tennessee in one fiscal year whichever is the lesser amount, with the exception of Priorities A and B under which 100% of the funds available under the Act to the State of Tennessee in one fiscal year may be granted to one project. The amount of funds requested in the original application will be considered final with no changes accepted by the Tennessee State Library and Archives after review has been completed by the State Library and Archives Commission.

2. Construction grants will be approved upon the following schedule:

   a. Receipt of approvable application
   b. Review by the Tennessee State Library and Archives Commission at its next regular meeting
   c. Upon notification of the availability of federal funds under LSCA, Title II, project will be ranked and approved by State Agency as follows: 1) By priority; 2) By date of application under priority.

   If any funds remain unused, they may be awarded after the January or April meetings of the Tennessee State Library and Archives Commission, complying with the above ranking procedure.

3. Applications will be approved by the Tennessee State Library and Archives after advisory approval by the State Library and Archives Commission.

4. Any applicant whose application is not approved may request a hearing before the State Library and Archives Commission at any of its regular quarterly meetings.

5. Formal Agreements will be executed by applicant, State Librarian and Archivist, and the State Commissioner of Education only after funds for the project have been obligated by the U. S. Office of Education.

6. The applicant must not enter into a construction contract until such construction is approved by the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

7. Application must be made by a city or county government.

8. Applicants must follow the Outline of Procedure for Public Library Construction.

9. Local matching funds must be available at the time the application is made. Funds raised from private sources must be deposited with appropriate governmental official without conditions or restrictions which would negate their character as public funds.

10. Applicant must own or have an option on a site or sites which meet the approval of the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

11. A satisfactory library building program which includes a complete description of proposed services, space requirements, etc., and preliminary plans must be submitted with the application.

12. Each application must include a statement that library services provided in the buildings constructed, expanded, remodeled, or altered under the plan will be furnished free of charge and without discrimination to all residents of the service area.

13. Each application must include a statement from the architect that the building is designed to provide ease of access to handicapped persons.

14. Applicant must comply with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, P.L. 91-646, as it applies to LSCA.

15. The proposed construction must not violate local and state air or water quality standards.

16. Construction of the proposed library must not disturb or damage sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

17. The facility can be planned only as a public library to serve public library functions. Facilities designed to serve joint functions will not be considered.

18. Title to any building constructed under this Act must be in the name of a city or county government or of a Library Board of Trustees appointed under Section 10:303 Tennessee Code Annotated.

19. A qualified architect must be employed for each project.

20. The building must be designed to permit future expansion as needed for 20 years within the initial building and/or extensions of the building.

21. Estimated cost per square foot must be in line with similar construction costs in the area.

22. The building must conform to state and local building codes and local ordinances regarding off-street parking, access walks, delivery areas, etc.

23. The building must meet accepted standards for library buildings.

24. A construction contract must be entered into within 120 days following execution of the formal Agreement, except for the construction of a main library in Davidson, Hamilton, Knox or Shelby Counties which would allow 270 days. An extension may be granted in cases where unusual difficulties are encountered.

25. Each building contract must contain a statement that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on the project will be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a-276a-5) and 29 CFR Part 1 (29 F.R. 95), and shall receive overtime compensation in accordance with, and otherwise comply with, the provisions of the Contract Work Hours Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327-333); that such contractors and subcontractors shall comply with the provisions of 29 CFR Part 3 (42 U.S.C. 2000 e note); that all construction contracts and subcontracts shall incorporate the contract clauses required by 29 CFR 5.5 (a) and (c) (29 F.R. 100, 101. 13463); and that all construction contracts exceeding $10,000 shall include the employment nondiscrimination clause prescribed by Section 203 of Executive Order No. 11246 of September 24, 1965 (42 U.S.C. 2000 e note).

26. The sites of all construction projects shall display a sign stating that Federal funds under the Library Services and Construction Act are being used for such construction. When specifications call for a plaque in the completed building indicating the date of completion and source of funds, funds under the Act shall be noted.

27. Architectural or engineering supervision and inspection will be provided at the construction site to insure that the completed work conforms to the approved plans and specifications; and representatives of the State Library and Archives and the Tennessee Department of Education will have access at all reasonable times; for the purpose of inspection, to all construction work being done under the Act, and the contractor will be required to facilitate such access and inspection.

28. If initial equipment is purchased for the library project with funds provided under this Act, an inventory of items costing more than $50.00 must be maintained. A copy of this inventory must be given the State Library and Archives and shall be kept until depreciation of the equipment results in a fair market value of less than $50.00 or until its disposition in accordance with State regulations.

29. Whenever public library facilities or items of equipment, in which cost the Federal Government has participated, are no longer used for a purpose permitted under the Act, or are sold and the proceeds from such sale are not used for such a purpose, the Federal Government shall be credited with its proportionate share of the value of such facilities or equipment at the time of such diversion or sale, the value being determined on the basis of the sale price in the case of a bona fide sale or on the fair market value in the case of discontinuance of use or diversion for other than library purposes. (20 U.S.C. 1232 3).

30. Expenditures by local applicants for architect fees, site acquisition and preliminary planning costs of an approved project, made prior to the date of the formal Agreement are eligible as reimbursable matching funds, but only if made within three years prior to the date of the Agreement.

31. The total project must be audited by the Comptroller, State of Tennessee, before final payment of federal funds may be made.

OUTLINE OF PROCEDURE FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION

1. Applicant (county or city) submits to the Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee 37219:

   a. Public Library Construction Proposal (Appendix I, Form 1)
   b. Library Building Program (4 copies) (Appendix II)
   c. Request for Library Site Approval

2. The Tennessee State Library and Archives will:

   a. Critique and approve the building program.
   b. Visit the proposed site or sites in company with a representative of the State Commissioner of Education.
   c. Request from the U. S. Army, Corps of Engineers a flood evaluation of the site to be considered.
   d. Request site approval from the State Commissioner of Education or his representative.

3. Applicant submits "Project Notification" (Appendix I, Form 2) to the following: (this form may be obtained from the State or Regional Clearinghouse)

   a. Tennessee State Library and Archives
   b. Regional Planning and Development District Clearinghouse
   c. State Clearinghouse: Office of Urban and Federal Affairs, Andrew Jackson State Office Building, Nashville, Tennessee 37219

4. Applicant submits two copies of the architect's preliminary drawings to the Tennessee State Library and Archives and one copy to State Fire Marshal.

5. Tennessee State Library and Archives critiques and gives final approval of preliminary drawings.

6. Applicant submits formal application to Tennessee State Library and Archives. Application will include the following:

   a. Application (4 copies) (Appendix I, Form 3)
   b. Civil Rights Assurance of Compliance (Appendix I, Form 4)
   c. Original copy of statements from the two clearinghouses listed above in 3b and 3c
   d. Statement from architect on the design of the building for ease of access by the handicapped
   e. Statements on relocation of families (Appendix I, Forms 7, 8, 9)

7. Date of application for funds will be considered as the date all the above steps have been completed and all information has been received by the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

8. Tennessee State Library and Archives will study the application to see that all State regulations and Federal Guidelines have been met and will present the project to the State Library and Archives Commission for advisory approval. Obligation of Library Service and Construction Act, Title II, funds by the U.S. Office of Education will be requested.

9. Upon receipt of notification from the U.S. Office of Education that funds have been obligated, Tennessee State Library and Archives will send applicant four copies of the Agreement (Appendix I, Form 5).

10. Tennessee State Library and Archives will instruct applicant to prepare final plans and specifications and will send architect a "Request for Wage Determination" form which should be returned at least six (6) weeks prior to estimated date for advertising of bids.

11. Tennessee State Library and Archives will request from the U.S. Department of Labor a wage determination which will be forwarded by the Tennessee State Library and Archives to architect for inclusion in final specifications.

12. Applicant submits two copies of final plans and specifications to Tennessee State Library and Archives and one to State Fire Marshal. Approval of plans will be given in writing by the State Commissioner of Education.

13. Applicant will be notified by the Tennessee State Library and Archives that he may advertise for construction bids.

14. Applicant submits to Tennessee State Library and Archives two copies of tabulation of bids and a copy of the proposed construction contract, unsigned. (Architect will supply forms.)

15. Tennessee State Library and Archives approves the construction contract.

16. Applicant sends two (2) copies of signed construction contract to Tennessee State Library and Archives.

17. Applicant begins construction.

18. If initial equipment is included in the application for LSCA funds, specifications for this equipment must be approved by the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

19. After specifications have been approved, applicant submits two copies of the tabulation of bids and one copy of the purchasing contract (unsigned) for approval.

20. Tennessee State Library and Archives will notify applicant of approval and request two copies of signed purchasing contract.

21. Applicant will send two (2) copies of each weekly payroll within seven (7) days after each is completed to the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

22. A representative of the State Commissioner of Education will visit the site periodically to confirm wages of construction personnel and to compare them with those stated in weekly payrolls.

23. Tennessee State Library and Archives will furnish applicant a schedule to be used in requesting funds. All requests for payment must have attached two copies of each bill paid, with check number and architect's signature on each invoice.

24. 10% of the federal funds allocated will be withheld until a satisfactory audit has been completed.

25. Tennessee State Library and Archives will request an audit of the construction project by the Comptroller, State of Tennessee, when the request for final payment is sent in by the applicant.

26. When the audit report is received by the Tennessee State Library and Archives, final payment will be made.

TITLE III

Criteria, policies and procedures for the approval of applications for interlibrary cooperation projects under Title III of the Act:

CRITERIA

1. Grants shall be used to plan for the development of cooperative library networks.

2. Grants shall be used to establish, expand, and operate local, regional, and interstate cooperative networks of libraries, which provide for the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of all type of libraries for improved supplementary services.

PRIORITIES

Grants will be awarded to projects under the following priorities:

1. Continuation of projects in progress.

2. New projects that serve statewide or multi-state areas.

3. New projects that serve regional or metropolitan areas.

4. New projects that serve communities.

COORDINATION WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Policy:

It will be the policy of the Tennessee State Library and Archives to cooperate with any agency concerned with library projects or library related projects when proven feasible after intensive study. If implementation of such projects should be carried out on a regional or local level, the Tennessee State Library and Archives will assist in the planning and development at the most effective level.

Procedure:

The Tennessee State Library and Archives will serve as a clearinghouse for collection and dissemination of information concerning projects planned or under development in Tennessee by institutions of higher education, local elementary or secondary schools, or other public or private library services programs. During Fiscal Year 1972-73, the Tennessee State Library and Archives will study methods of coordinating such projects and will set up specific procedures for planning and development.

EVALUATION

The basic effectiveness standard for programs is that the programs stimulate measureable improvements in designated areas.

Evaluation of programs should include the following considerations:

1. Are needs of users being filled?

2. Are specific problems being solved?

3. Is the program coordinated with the correct agency which can carry out the program best?

4. Is the program related to clients' needs and expectations?

5. Is there agreement between the objectives of the program and the value system of the client group?

6. Does the product justify the cost?

7. Has progress been sufficient to continue the program?

The following library indicators will be useful for evaluating the success of programs in the accomplishment of objectives:

1. The Tennessee State Library and Archives
   a. Standards and practices generally accepted
   b. Quarterly and annual reports
   c. Statistics showing increase in materials and patron use of materials and services
   d. Changes in number, training and capability of personnel
   e. Reports of study groups
   f. Recommendations of outside consultants
   g. Interviews

2. Tennessee Regional Library System
   a. Standards and practices generally accepted
   b. Quarterly and annual reports
   c. Statistics showing increase in materials and patron use of materials and services
   d. Changes in number, training and capability of personnel
   e. Reports of study groups
   f. Public opinion polls, questionnaires and/or interviews
   g. Workshops, institutes and training courses - number, feedback, etc.
   h. Statistics showing increase in adequate library facilities

3. Area Resource Centers
   a. Standards and practices generally accepted
   b. Quarterly and annual reports
   c. Statistics showing increase in materials and patron use of materials and services
   d. Changes in number, training and capability of personnel
   e. Reports of study groups
   f. Effectiveness of rapid communication
   g. Amount and character of publicity

4. Services to the disadvantaged
   a. Standards and practices generally accepted
   b. Quarterly and annual reports
   c. Statistics showing increase in materials and patron use of materials and services
   d. Changes in number, training and capability of personnel
   e. Recommendations of outside consultants
   f. Public opinion polls, questionnaires and/or interviews
   g. Reports of advisory councils and committees
   h. On-site observance
   i. Amount and character of publicity
   j. Reports of cooperating agencies

5. Tennessee Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
   a. Standards and practices generally accepted
   b. Quarterly and annual reports
   c. Statistics showing increase in materials and patron use of materials and services
   d. Changes in number, training and capability of personnel
   e. Reports of study groups
   f. Recommendations of outside consultants
   g. Questionnaires and interviews
   h. Reports of advisory councils and committees
   i. Amount and character of publicity
   j. Reports of cooperating agencies

6. Service to institutions
   a. Standards and practices generally accepted
   b. Quarterly and annual reports
   c. Statistics showing increase in materials and patron use of materials and services
   d. Changes in number, training and capability of personnel
   e. Reports of study groups
   f. Recommendations of outside consultants
   g. Questionnaires and interviews
   h. On-site observations
   i. Reports of advisory councils and committees
   j. Reports of institutions that indicate recognition of their library needs

7. Interlibrary cooperation
   a. Standards and practices generally accepted
   b. Quarterly and annual reports
   c. Statistics showing increase in materials and patron use of materials and services
   d. Reports of study groups and surveys
   e. Recommendations of outside consultants
   f. Interviews
   g. Reports of advisory councils and committees
   h. Change in number of libraries participating in cooperative enterprises
   i. Reports of participating libraries